

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 4, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 84, 72

April 4, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 66, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 87, 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.11

2763

四月四日 星期三

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914.

大英一千九百一十四年四月四日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

EAST FIFE ELECTION.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

London, Received April 3.
A meeting of East Fife Unionists, which decided not to oppose Mr. Asquith, did so "because it would be patriotic to support Mr. Asquith in the present crisis, defending the Army from attacks of unscrupulous persons." They authorized the Executive to change their minds if circumstances justified. The Liberal papers are angry at Mr. Balfour's speech yesterday, and declare that he preached the doctrine of optional obedience by the soldier, thus checking the conciliatory movement and keeping alive the issue of the Army versus the People.

Feelin' is still running high among the members of the House of Commons, and it is possible that the Parliamentary Golf Handicap will be abandoned in consequence.

Major General Sir C. F. N. Macready, Director of Personal Services at the War Office, is mentioned as successor to General Ewart.

A New Campaign.

Several Cabinet Ministers and a crowd of Members of the House of Commons will give Mr. Asquith a send-off at King's Cross this morning, on what the Liberal papers describe as "a new Midlothian campaign." There will be demonstrations at stopping-places en route.

Unionist Resentment.

The Unionist papers characterize the above arrangements, which were only known late last evening, as provocative, and state that if Mr. Asquith is combative in his speech at Ladybank tomorrow on the subject of the Army the decision of the Unionists not to oppose him will be reconsidered.

A Great Send-Off.

Later.

There were some hundreds of people on the platform at King's Cross when Mr. Asquith departed, and the right honourable gentleman was accorded an ovation. Mr. Dickinson, M.P., in a speech, wished him "God Speed," and the crowd sang "He's a jolly good fellow," and "Rule Britannia."

Triumphal Progress.

London, Received April 4.

Mr. Asquith is having triumphal progress, and there are enthusiastic scenes at the various stopping-places.

Over two hundred Liberal Members of Parliament assembled at King's Cross Station, and numerous addresses were presented expressing the wish that he might be retained with redoubled authority to maintain the traditions of the Army, the authority of the Crown and the power of the people.

Mr. Asquith Speaks.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Newcastle railway station, said they were living in searching times, when fundamental principles were called into question and great causes were at stake. But, given steadiness and union among the Progressive forces, they would consolidate and complete their great work.

TELEGRAMS.

SEALING DISASTER.

WORST EVER RECORDED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

London, Received April 3.
Reuter's correspondent at St. John says the sealing disaster is the worst in the history of the Colony. The fleet were returning from a successful season when they were overtaken by a blizzard. The sealer Bellaventure has 30 of the crew of the Newfoundland aboard badly frost-bitten. Forty of the Newfoundland's crew are dead and 30 are missing.

The other missing vessel is the Southern Cross, Lieut. Shackleton's old ship.

SHANGHAI SUICIDES.

Two Painful Tragedies.

The news of the tragic death of Mr. H. R. E. Thomas, which occurred, self-inflicted, early on Saturday afternoon, was received yesterday (says the N. C. Daily News of March 30) with feelings of profound regret and surprise among his many intimate friends, the manner of his death and its startling suddenness rendering the first accounts of the sad event almost incredible. Mr. Thomas was very widely known, and his death has occasioned feelings of deep regret and sympathy towards Mrs. Thomas and the members of the family.

For some time past, Mr. Thomas had not been quite up to the normal in health and spirits, stress of business causing him a good deal of anxiety, and quite recently signs of a possible breakdown were observed thought they did not occasion any great disquietude. Mr. Thomas went to the office of his firm, Messrs. Thomas Bros. 16 Szechuen Road, on Saturday morning, leaving at about the usual hour apparently to go home for lunch. He did not, however, put in an appearance, and it was thought that he had been detained either in connection with business or with arrangements for the S.V.C. parade in the afternoon.

Later some nervousness was felt on his behalf and inquiries were made, the fear that all might not be well being increased when it was found that he was not out with the volunteers.

The Discovery in Ichang Road.

As no trace of him could be found, the police were informed, and shortly after the message from his residence had reached the Central Police station, there came a second message saying that a foreigner had been found dead in the neighbourhood of Ichang Road.

Captain Hilton Johnson and Mr. C. G. Kirk immediately went down to the place and found that the deceased man, lying against an old grave mound, was no other than Mr. Thomas. Between his knees was an S. V. C. rifle, and it appeared that the weapon had been fired from this position, the bullet passing through his head.

It was conjectured that on leaving the office, Mr. Thomas must have gone almost directly to the place where he was found, which is a spot well away from the road and in a somewhat isolated district.

The body was conveyed to the mortuary, and yesterday an inquest was opened by Mr. F. Alan Robinson, Acting Coroner. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, and the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday.

TELEGRAMS.

SEALING DISASTER.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

London, Received April 4.
Reuter's correspondent at St. John states that it is officially announced that fifty-eight of the Newfoundland's crew are dead, while the forty survivors are all frost-bitten. There is no news regarding the Southern Cross.

Latest Details.

A later message states that the revised figures show that the Newfoundland's crew comprised 189 men, of whom 77 are dead and 36 in a critical condition. So far 69 bodies have been recovered.

British Sympathy.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, have telegraphed to the Governor of Newfoundland expressing their sincere sympathy.

A Man of Many Activities.

The deceased, who was only thirty-three years of age, came to Shanghai from London in 1897 to join the firm of James Alexander Harvie, and eventually took over that business in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Trevor Thomas, continuing in the business alone when the latter took up another position. From the first, Mr. Thomas took a most active part in the social life of the settlement, and up to the last remained a prominent and useful member of many societies. Joining the S.V.C. as a private he quickly rose to the rank of Captain, having command of "B" Company for many years, and being a capable and popular officer. He was an enthusiast in his volunteer work, as indeed in all the many organizations which claimed his support. For some years he was a valuable member of the Fire Brigade.

Mr. Thomas married one of the Miss Janssens and leaves, his widow with four small children.

No section of the community will mourn his loss more sincerely than the members of Union Church, of which he was a prominent and most valuable member. He was Treasurer of the Church, Vice-President of the Social and Literary Guild, a leader in the choir, and a foremost worker in all the social and other enterprises undertaken by the church. He was talented and versatile, and there were very few entertainments for charity or other purposes to which he did not contribute. He was also a ready and interesting public speaker.

In the sporting world, Mr. Thomas also made his presence felt, particularly as an oarsman, and for many years he held a place in the English eight, position No. 7 being reserved for him on account of his good style and excellent time. He also stroked boats in other races, and was an adept in sculling. He was prominent in the hockey field as well, and was the founder of "B" Company hockey club.

As a Singer.

On many occasions Mr. Thomas took part in the entertainments given by the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Society, his last, and not least successful, appearance being in the 1913 pantomime, as the "Sultan of Morocco." He was a fine singer and scored innumerable successes on the concert platform. Indisposition prevented his appearing at the Scotch Concert of Friday night, but on the preceding Wednesday he took part in the Subscription Concert at the Town Hall, and rarely had he been heard to better advantage than in his rendering of the base notes of the oratorio "St. Paul." In view of

TELEGRAMS.

COLONIAL CHANGES.

NEW GIBRALTAR SECRETARY.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

London, Received April 4.
The Hon. Mr. H. A. Byatt, C.M.G., Commissioner of Somaliland, is to replace Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar.

THE QUEENSLAND LOAN.

London, Received April 4.

The Queensland Loan of two millions sterling was oversubscribed within half an hour of issue.

The tragic event which was even then so close upon him, the words of the last solo which he gave have a strange and pathetic significance.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY IN HONGKONG.

Early on Saturday a very painful tragedy occurred in the Hongkong district, says the paper at the same date. Living in a boarding house in Boone Road was a young Eurasian, Mr. Thomas Ljwe, who for the past five years had been employed on the Shanghai Mercury. He was apparently in a normal condition on Friday night, and went to bed at the usual time, but the next morning he failed to answer to the call of the boy.

A foreigner living in the house was summoned, and finding the door locked, broke it in. It was found that the room was full of gas, the jet being turned on, but in spite of the suffocating atmosphere the man was able to reach the bed and drag Mr. Lowe out. This was about eight o'clock, and as Mr. Lowe was still living, although obviously in a precarious condition, he was hurried off to hospital and a doctor called. He was attended to in St. Luke's, but about ten o'clock death supervened.

In the deceased's bedroom a paper was found, on it written in large letters, "I am tired of life." The remains of some chemical are also believed to have been found in a glass beside the bed, and it is conjectured that he may have taken drugs as well as undergoing suffocation.

SHORT SERMON.

Text: "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."—Prov. xvi. 32.

The proverb presents a contrast and makes a declaration. The contrast is between two persons. On the one hand, the man who rules his own spirit, and on the other hand, the man who takes a city. On the one hand, David, the father of the writer of the proverb, storming the heights of Jebus, and taking the stronghold; on the other hand, the man portrayed in the Beatitudes, poor in spirit, meek, possessing the earth, a peacemaker, the Son of God. The statement of the text is that this man is greater than the other. Let that then be the order of our consideration. We will consider the contrast suggested, and then the statement made.

Let the two men pass before us that we may look at them; and we will begin with the man who takes the city. There were the heights, and there upon the heights the ramparts of the city. There the gates fast held against the opposing host. There in the centre of the city a stronghold, the last resort in case of

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

HERR PAUL HEYSE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

London, Received April 3.
The death is recorded of Herr Paul Heyse, the German novelist, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1910.

THE YORKSHIRE STRIKE.

London, Received April 3.

About 140,000 colliers are idle in Yorkshire.

of danger, looked upon as being impregnable, so that none could ever dispossess those who found themselves in possession. Then we see the man who takes the city. The first matter is that of the careful laying out of the plan of campaign, the scheme by which he will approach and hem the city in, the cautiousness with which he looks carefully through the eyes of his watchers for the least guarded door, for the place where it will be most easy to make a breach in the walls and enter in. Beyond the arrangement of a scheme, and the infinite caution of preparation, we see the dash and the heroism and fierce attack, until not only are the ramparts sealed and the gates broken down, but the inner stronghold of Jebus is possessed, and this place becomes for ever more the City of David.

We turn to the contemplation of the man who rules his spirit. Personality is always spiritual. Perhaps that affirmation is the most easily illustrated and argued by asking you to think for a moment of any particular person; whoever that person may be, of whom you have used at any time this expression: "He or she has a great personality," or on the other hand, of the person concerning whom you have said: "He or she has no personality." Now, personality has nothing to do with bodily appearance, for men and women of the greatest personality have lacked anything that has been attractive in bodily appearance. I go further. Personality has nothing to do with mental culture, for some of the most erudite scholars that the world has ever known have lacked entirely that strange mystic quality of personality. Personality is always of the spirit, and we have all known men and women lacking educational advantages, and lacking anything attractive in physical appearance, who nevertheless had a strange and wonderful personality either unto good or evil; men and women, who, coming into a company of other persons, immediately impress them, irresistibly influencing them.

Now behold the man who rules his spirit. In other words, behold the man who is self-controlled. He is the man who in some inward and metaphysical mystery does reign over himself. In the realm of thought he is characterized by discrimination and reserve; he knows that knowledge grows from more to more, and therefore is never guilty of announcing the last thing of which he has become conscious as the last thing of which he or anyone else can ever be conscious. He is self-controlled in the realm of desire; he holds all desires in leash and check and mastery, listens to their clamant cry, and then instructs them as to the true sphere in which they may seek an answer and satisfaction. His volitions are characterized at once by caution and by courage; he is courageous enough to dare not to do some things, and cautious

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

ELEVEN DAYS' BATTLE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph,"]

London, Received April 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Jaurez states that in a battle lasting for eleven days the rebels finally captured Torreon.

It is estimated that the rebels lost 500 killed and 1,500 wounded.

There are great rejoicings at Jaurez, the residents cheering General Carranza and General Villa.

enough to dare to do some things. He is the man that has himself well in hand.

I want to give you three reasons why the man who rules his own spirit is better than the man that takes the city. First, he is better because the ruling of the spirit is fundamental and, consequently, is the supreme matter in life. He is better, in the second place, because the ruling of the spirit is personal, and therefore the most difficult thing that any man has to do. Finally, the ruling of the spirit is the first qualification for the taking of the city. The ruling of the spirit is fundamental, and therefore supreme. There is an old saying which we often hear: "Self-preservation is the first law of life." That is a perfectly true saying; and yet it is one of those sayings which may be misapprehended, misunderstood, and all that in such a way as to cause the wreckage of life. The first human responsibility is for self, but not in the interests of self. When a man declares that self-preservation is the first law of human life, and means that a man is to take care of himself in order that he himself may be preserved, and his own life fulfilled, he has missed the profoundest secret of human life, and is taking a course which will eventually, not in the preservation of life, but in its destruction. Words that Jesus uttered, which are a common formula of the Gospel, are yet the profoundest words of philosophy concerning human life. "He that saveth his life shall lose it. He that loseth his life for My sake and the Gospel's shall save it." In that word of Jesus there is a recognition of the fact that man's ultimate responsibility of every human being, is service. Humanity in the economy of God is not an aggregation of individuals merely, it is a great commonwealth.

The mastery of the spirit, the possession of the life, demands time, demands concentration, demands patience. There can be no culture of the soul, no obtaining mastery over the forces of life in the hurry and rush of life, unless there be quietness and time; time for introspection, time for the contemplation of the ideal presented; time for the readjustment of the forces of life to the great master principles of eternity. Moreover, there needs patience. Men need to realize in this holy business that the habits of goodness have to be formed as surely as have the habits of evil. In the ruling of your own life, believe me, the first business is that you get hold of yourself, and you can only get hold of yourself by being yourself in submission to Christ. So your life will contribute to the great whole in God's enterprise, and hasten the capture of the city and the establishment of the Kingdom of God.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

In Yorkshire 140,000 miners are now idle.

Herr Paul Heyse, the German novelist, is dead.

Eleven days' fighting took place before the rebels captured Torreon. Bandits have looted and burned Tingyuen Hsien in Anhui.

In the fighting at Torreon the Mexican rebels lost 500 killed and 1,500 wounded.

The Newfoundland sealing disaster is the worst in the history of the Colony.

Party feeling is still running high at Home, and Liberals are angry at Mr. Balfour's speech.

Major General Macready is mentioned as a successor to General Ewart.

Their Majesties and Mr. Harcourt have telegraphed their sympathy to those affected by the Newfoundland sealing disaster.

Mr. Byatt, Commissioner of Somaliland, is to replace Sir Frederick Evans as Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar.

Unionists say if Mr. Asquith is combative in his speeches they will reconsider the decision not to oppose him.

Mr. Asquith is making triumphal progress to East Fife, being warmly welcomed at the various stopping-places.

Some two hundred Liberal M.P.'s gave Mr. Asquith a hearty send-off to East Fife at King's Cross Station.

Unionists have decided not to oppose Mr. Asquith at East Fife because it would not be patriotic to do so.

President Yuan suggests that the privileges and allowances conferred on the Imperial Family be included in the revised Constitution.

NEWS.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's share report appears on page 9.

"1889" will be found on page 4 of this issue.

The Telegraph Acrostic appears on another page.

Our contemporaries appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

A notice of "The Girl on the Film" appears in to-day's issue.

General news and a description of inter-varsity boxing appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co.—Theatre Royal—9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co.—Theatre Royal—9 p.m.

Monday April 6.

H. K. Ice Co. Ltd. meeting—noon.

Crown Land Sale P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Thursday April 9.

Soongee Rammah Rubber Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Friday April 10.

Steiner's "Oratorio," St. John's Cathedral—9.15 p.m.

Saturday April 11.

1st Gymkhana Meeting.

Wednesday April 15.

The China Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Thursday April 16.

"Betty" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Friday April 17.

"Betty" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Notices.

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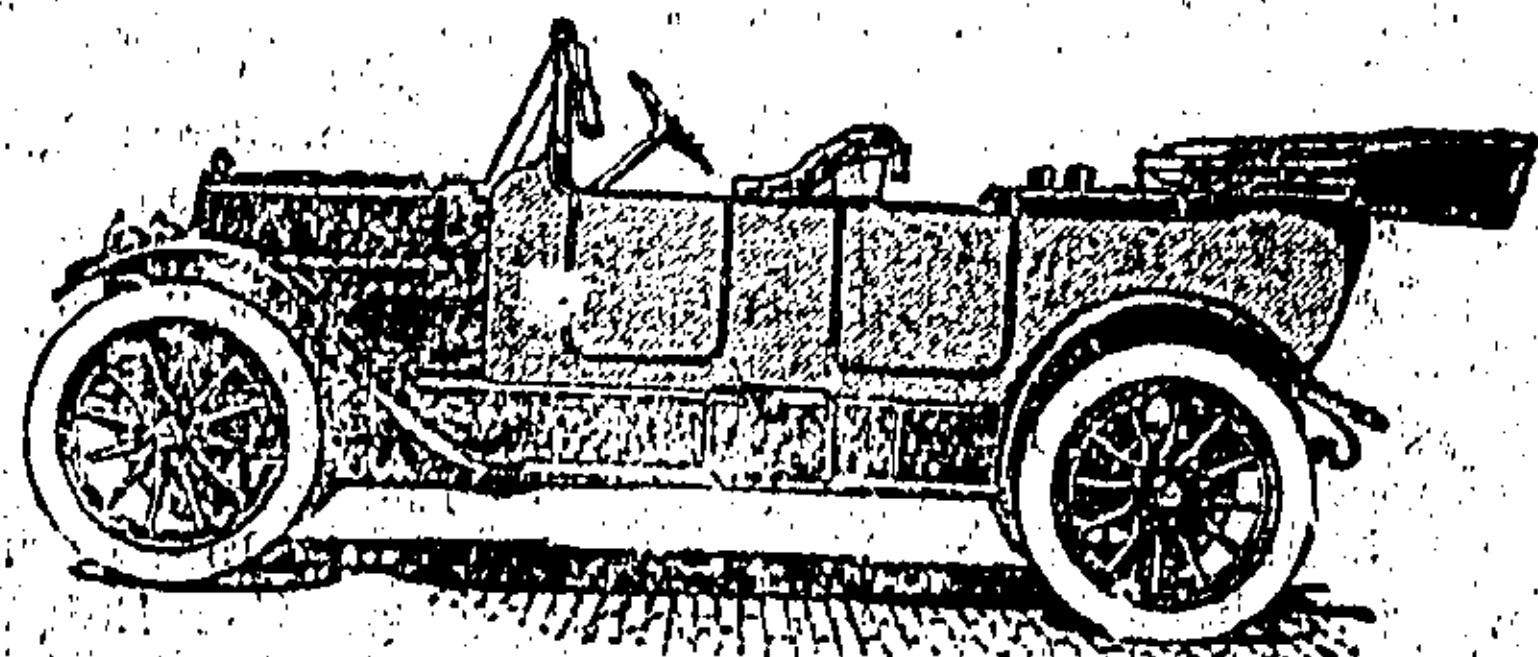
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

Unrest in China.

White Wolf's force, for example, is said to be mainly composed of disbanded soldiers and deserters and includes professional robbers and many rendered destitute by the operations of the brigands. We do not doubt that the composition of the bands which have been at work in Kwangtung and other provinces is very similar. As we have said before, it is scarcely possible to believe that Sun Yat-sen and his friends are seeking to forward their altruistic aims by means of such means. We are told to-day that the Convention which is amending the Provisional Constitution has unanimously adopted Yuan Shih-kai's amendments which give the President practically dictatorial powers. Whether this will assist the restoration of order time will show. The Peking correspondent of the Times in a recent dispatch attributes the futility of the Government's efforts to end the career of the White Wolf, to "the incompetence of Chinese officialdom in general and the amazing inefficiency of the Army." Obviously the same causes encourage discontent and unrest far beyond the territory which White Wolf's brigands have been mercilessly pillaging, and until there is greater efficiency shown by the officials and the Army it will be impossible to have confidence that peace and order will be long maintained in China.

South China Morning Post.

Chinese Politics.

China is passing through a transition stage, and whether the outcome will be the disruption of that great nation or its consolidation time alone can disclose. Meantime there is so much self-seeking and party bitterness that the immediate prospects of the Republic are gloomy. According to Reuters, three parties are struggling for political supremacy in the Capital—the Cantonese, the militarists and the old officials of the Taiching Court. The Cantonese, headed by Liang Shih-yi, a native of the province of Kwangtung and Chief Secretary to the President, oppose the establishment of a premiership responsible to the Chief Executive. On the other hand, the old official element, who are led by Hsu Shih-chang, favour the creation of a ministerial dozen. As for the militarists, whose chief is Tsaou Chi-jai, they offer a sturdy opposition to the other two parties but on what particular ground is not very clearly defined. Personal interest rather than the national welfare seems to sway all parties. The attitude of Liang Shih-yi, described by the Chinese press as the foremost financial power in the Republic, is plain enough. He foresees in the establishment of a premiership responsible to the President a curtailment of his immense influence.

China Mail.

The Alleged Unrest in Kwangtung.

It is currently reported that H.E. Lung Tsai-kwong lives practically a prisoner in a small part of his yamen, and dreads to emerge from it, fearing lest assassination awaits him. The nervous state of the military is shown by what happened a few days ago in one of the country districts. The gentry had telegraphed to Canton for a regiment of soldiers to come and suppress the robbers who were a menace to the people of the district. The soldiers were sent and reached the place. It is said that just at this moment one of the new silk factories was stopping work for the day, and some hundreds of women and girls were pouring forth from the doors of the factory. The soldiers were so demoralized that they imagined that these helpless females were a band of robbers pouring forth to attack them, and fired recklessly upon the unoffending persons, killing many of them and wounding many more. It is believed that the first reports were, as usual, exaggerated, but there need be no hesitation in believing the main facts of the report.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Penalty Postage.

A very curious incident has occurred in New Zealand in connection with the pre-arrangement for penny postage between England and France. Some years ago, before the British Post Office was yet won over to the adoption of universal penny postage within the Empire, New Zealand was already in favour of the scheme, and the Postmaster put his ideas in practice, with the result that for a time a letter from New Zealand to England cost only 1d., while one sent in the opposite direction cost 2½d.

The Bontente Cordiale.

The Boy Scout stocking for girls is the latest fashion in children's dress in Paris. Hitherto the pretty little French girls who abound in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees on a sunny afternoon have worn only the daintiest of short white silk socks. The spread of the Scout movement among their little brothers has led them to adopt lately a rough woollen stocking, generally yellow in colour, turned down below the knee like a football stocking.

Rating Foxes.

As instances of the use of foxes as "ratters" are very rare, it may be as well to place on record an instance of their employment to-day. The well-known Derbyshire rat-catcher, Mr. John Gunn, who lives at Bridge, Ambergate, Orick, has several foxes for this purpose. He has trained them up from a boy to work with ferrets, and declares that they are superior to the best of fox-terrier for the work. He has not had any difficulty in training his foxes; in fact, they appear to the manner born for such work.

The German Sailor.

Both morally and materially the German sailor is far better off than the German soldier. Morally, because of the comradely, free, unutilitarian tone which exists in the fleet, and which makes cases of ill-treatment—not to mention "Zabern Affair"—practically unknown. Materially, because—making allowance for the fact that they are conscripts—the men are well paid, well clothed, and well pensioned, says the Graphic. The lowest Army pay is 22s. monthly, whereas the lowest Army pay is 9s. (until lately only 6s.), and the sailor, by serving to the highest petty officer's rank, may reach pay, a "upper-deck officer," of \$10 15s. monthly; whereas the highest non-commissioned Army rank, that of sergeant major, brings only £3 2s. pay. Ships' food, too, is far better than Army food. The allowance made for it is nearly a shilling a day, or more than twice the Army allowance.

Nova Scotia's Forests.

Unless prompt measures are adopted for preservation and development the timber supplies of the world are liable to early extinction. The Governments of the various Canadian provinces possessing timber areas are taking the necessary steps. For example the aim of the Forestry Association in Nova Scotia is to find out what part of the province is field agriculture and have that part turned into farms as rapidly as possible. The foresters' aim is to then cut the ripe trees on these areas as quickly as market conditions allow, and to suitably work the remaining areas so as to ensure a steady growth of timber. A great authority on forestry, says that with proper handling the forests of Nova Scotia would produce in perpetuity twice as much timber as is now being taken out.

Hans Sachs and James Larkin.

The *Mesmerising* is eminently topical at present. It is a comedy of the life of labour in medieval Nuremberg, and on the mind not art-obsessed, it leaves two dominant impressions. One is of the dignity of labour, as it was then in contrast to what it is now. Compare, says the *Byetander*, the singing, dancing apprentices of then to the fag-smoking, film-struck waterlots of to-day: the journeyman of the Guilds to the condurroyed cynics of our own detestable system, and contrast Hans Sachs, who, when not cobbling, was composing, with—shall I say, Mr. James Larkin? Can you conceive, sir, say English composer of to-morrow writing an opera with the latter as its leading figure?

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOXING.

Five Contests at Oxford.

It has been often laid down that there is no sport quite like that of the Universities, says the *Morning Post's* representative at Oxford, writing on March 3. This applies in a very strong degree to that grand branch of athletic sport, boxing. Their boxing is the real thing, as distinct from all the in-fighting with the interminable clinching common to the American style. And so to-night at Town Hall young Oxford and Cambridge mustered in great force to see the annual competitions. Here was a company that would silence all the croakers which are never happy except when talking about the decadence of the race.

The scene was just typical of the crowd that goes up in December to Queen's for the Rugby match, and Rugby football and rowing and boxing are all in strong kinship.

It was the eighteenth competition between Oxford and Cambridge in the ring, and this year, with the addition of the light heavies, the programme was brought up to seven bouts. Mr. I. D. Dewar (Oxford) and Mr. Loring (Cambridge), the captains of the teams, had done excellent work, with the aid of the Professors, in bringing their men up to the mark, but Larking, owing to an accident, was unable to take part in the competitions. Captain R. Campbell, of the Oxford Highlanders, came to Oxford to referee. Mr. G. O'Shea and Mr. A. Gabriel were the judges; Mr. C. S. Ward, of Christ Church, took the time; and an excellent Master of the Ceremonies was found in Mr. C. B. Gull.

There was a spirited opening to the meeting with the bantams, in which the Old St. Paul's boy P. L. Roy (Emmanuel, Cambridge) met R. Balcombe-Brown (Oriel, Oxford). All these St. Paul's boxers have been well taught, but Roy is exceptionally good. Footwork and quick leads (left or right) are all his; moreover, he has nice height and reach. Roy outclassed his man from the start. Balcombe-Brown went the three rounds with great pluck, but Roy, like a chivalrous boxer, let his man off lightly when he had him beaten. And so the first event went to Cambridge.

Every one was impressed with the class of Roy; a year's experience has made a wonderful difference to his general work, and it looks as if he had a good turn with Jim Driscoll. In the featherweights, McColl (Cambridge) and R. Morton (Oxford) were well matched. Morton had a good left, which he used well as he stepped in. McColl kept his guard rather open, and held his right high, with the obvious hope of getting in a swing. The men were both quick, but experience and extra skill told for Morton, who got in one thundering left in the third round. Morton has all the rig of the real good boxer, and when he was declared the winner a huge shout went up. McColl had reached, but he had not the fighting qualities of the Oxford man.

For the light-weights McNaught Davis (Cambridge), a boxer of repute, was meeting the Christ Church-Eton Freshman, H. H. V. Harmsworth. Davis is a boxer of leads and guards; Harmsworth, with his head lowered, is a quick, forcing fighter, closing in with both hands revolving at lightning speed. A fierce first round left little between the men. Could Harmsworth keep the pace? In the second round McNaught Davis found his form, and scored well with his left. In the third and last round Harmsworth fought fiercely and got home some lucky blows, but in the rough work McNaught Davis could hold his own, and he won. It was the triumph of science against pluck and speed.

A Carpenter-Well's Round.

The Oxford captain, Dewar, made short work of his opponent Gavin in the welter. He is a great strong boxer, exceptionally quick, with straight left and right, and he had his man finished half-way through the first round. Gavin went down three times, and in the third instance was counted out. Dewar maintained his reputation for clean, hard

hitting of the best kind. He has weight and reach, and looks all over the man for the part. With three events left, the competition stood "two all."

There was a fine bout in the middle between Anderson (Oxford) and Webster (Cambridge). In the first two rounds there seemed little between the men; if anything it was in favour of Webster. The third round, however, soon decided the fight, for Webster in foot-work and with left and right was "all over his man." Anderson had a good right punch, but he was worn down in spite of his strength. The punishment that Webster administered to the head determined the bout. It was a stirring fight, and a win for Cambridge.

The next event decided the match. It was the light-heavyweight, and Rawson won anyhow for Cambridge against Hayes, of Oxford. Rawson, with superiority in inches, reach, and pace, forced his man to the ropes at once, and ruined left and right on the face. Hayes could not get his hands up, and was knocked out half-way through the round. Rawson has a terrific left.

The heavy-weight was the last contest of the night. It brought together two good boxers in F. Bourne (Christ Church, Oxford) and R. Jukes (Pembroke, Cambridge), the Rugby Blue. The man sparred in the first round, save for one good right body blow by Bourne. Jukes, with leaner shoulders, went better at the start of the second round. Bourne is immensely strong and hard, but he surprised everyone with his form to-night. There was class in his work. In the third and last round, however, Jukes got in the right on the point and sent Bourne to the floor. On the count of time he rose and continued the fight, but it was a near thing, Bourne was declared the winner. Cambridge thus beat Oxford by four events to three.

We had had a great evening's sport. The class was excellent. Nothing in the lighter weights could have surpassed the science of the Cambridge men, Roy and McNaught Davis, and of Morton for Oxford. Dewar, the Oxford captain, has one of the cleanest hits that we have seen for many a day amongst amateurs. Then in the middle and light-heavyweights, Webster and Rawson were excellent. While there was an appropriate wind-up to the meeting in the rousing bout between Bourne and Jukes, the men fighting themselves to a standstill. Details:

Bantam Weights.—P. L. Roy (Emmanuel, Cambridge) beat W. E. Balcombe-Brown (Oriel, Oxford).

Feather Weights.—R. Morton (Exeter, Oxford) beat H. H. McColl (Christ Church, Cambridge).

Light Weights.—J. W. F. McNaught Davis (St. Catharine's, Cambridge) beat H. T. Harmsworth (Christ Church, Oxford).

Welter Weights.—I. D. Dewar (New College, Oxford) beat N. D. I. Gavin (Caia, Cambridge).

Middle Weights.—J. F. Webster (Trinity, Cambridge) beat A. J. R. Anderson (University, Oxford).

Light Heavy Weights.—R. R. Rawson (Trinity, Cambridge) beat W. W. Hayes (New College, Oxford).

Heavy Weights.—F. C. Bourne (Christ Church, Oxford) beat R. Jukes (Pembroke, Cambridge).

Origin of Thermometers. The first sealed thermometer was made some time prior to 1654 by Ferdinand and the Second, Grand Duke of Tuscany; he filled the bulb and part of the tube with alcohol, and then sealed the tube by melting the glass tip. There appears to be considerable doubt as to who first employed mercury as the thermometric liquid, says the *Family Doctor*. The Accademia del Cimento used such an instrument in 1657, and they were known in Paris in 1659. Fahrenheit, however, appears to have been the first to construct, in 1714, mercury thermometers having trustworthy scales. The use of the boiling point of water was suggested by Carlo Renaldini in 1694.

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Quebec's Cattle Stock.

Reports from nearly every grazing district in the province of Quebec are to the effect that last year the stock of cattle was seriously depleted by the large shipments made to the United States under the new tariff. Even before the removal of the duty there was a very acute demand from the United States for "feeders," and during last August and September large numbers of this class of stock were shipped to the American market. With the removal of the tariff shipments increased, and the price paid in Canadian markets rose considerably. The exporting of stock-cattle in large numbers will mean a very serious shortage of beef in Canada during the next year or two. The ultimate effect of this shortage and the increased export trade can scarcely be otherwise than to give a great impetus to the raising of cattle in Quebec—an industry suitable to the province.

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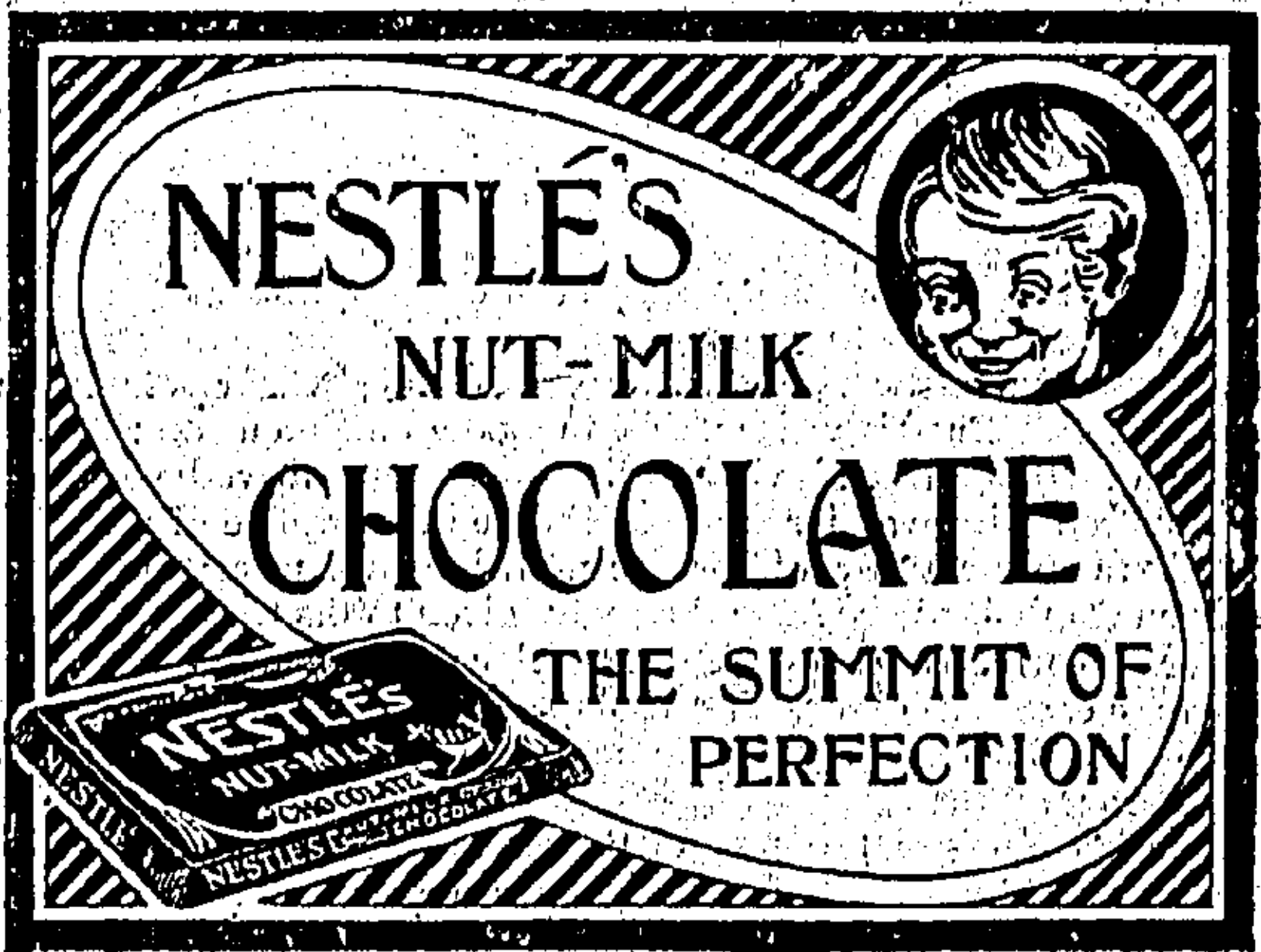
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914.

JAPAN AND THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa was to have left Japan for China at the end of last month and thereby hang a tale. Baron Shibusawa is one of the promoters of the Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Corporation, and just recently there was despatched from Peking a telegram to the effect that the Baron's forthcoming visit to the capital was part of a movement to secure an important concession in the Yangtze Valley on behalf of the Corporation. The telegram, indeed, went further and stated that the Corporation would ultimately become a Japanese property. A newspaper man in Japan has approached the Baron on the matter, and he has given the report a denial. He is getting old, he said, and he has never been to China. He has long cherished the wish to visit the neighbouring country, and he is now about to do so. He is going on pleasure, and not for business; indeed, he has withdrawn from active connection with the Corporation.

All this, and more, the Baron alleged with seeming candour. But he appears to have made a little slip in the course of the interview. "Though I solemnly assert that I am not going to China with the mission or ambition of securing important concessions or rights in the Yangtze Valley and thus encroaching on the British sphere of influence, etc., I may, after my arrival in Peking, be approached with overtures concerning new enterprises." He is a business man and he has "a strong desire to promote the economic interests of the two countries," and he will be glad to do what he can to encourage or assist in lucrative or hopeful enterprises. "But that has nothing to do with the point at issue." Why the Baron should expect to be approached with overtures, except he has already paved the way to some extent, is not at all clear. For a business man who is growing old and who is leaving the management of the Development Corporation to others, he seems singularly ready to engage in business while on a pleasure tour.

The Baron's allegation, "that has nothing to do with the point at issue," seems singularly like a clever quibble. The point is that he is supposed to represent the official intention "to secure important concessions in the Yangtze Valley," whereas he is only a freelance. But his visit may be the more dangerous on that very account. If the Baron's visit is all square and above-board there is no need whatever for him to indulge in a quibble of this kind. We have no great fear of his accomplishing anything of material advantage to Japan. After the reply given to the Chinese Ambassador recently, when he asked for oil concessions to Japan, it is fairly clear that concessions to Japan are not to be too readily granted. But it would do no harm if Britain kept an open eye on the Baron, all the same. There has been quite sufficient carelessness or sloppiness on the part of Britain in the Yangtze Valley in the past. Only the other day it was alleged that a strong move was on foot to secure Japanese control of the China Merchants Company. The statement was denied, of course, but it would be well if attention were paid to these rumours while they are still rumours. They are most important then, because something can be done to nip them. That is not so easy when they have become concrete facts.

A Statue Square Experience.

Anyone who sighs for a new experience—and there are people who are always sighing for that—should take a ricksha ride through Statue Square and make certain of rounding Queen's Statue on the side nearest to the Hongkong Club. To secure the best result he should travel towards the Praya, shut his eyes going through the Square, and tell the ricksha coolie to hurry. The result will startle him. Workmen have been busy there—more or less busy, that is—and the pleasing result of their labours is that the ricksha comes to a place where it drops a few inches and jars its occupant considerably. It gave a gentleman of our acquaintance a headache yesterday which lasted him for quite a while longer than he had any use for. An offer of help.

We have been wondering whether we could not help the P.W.D. in the matter; not that we worry so much over that department as that we are interested in seeing that the public is "decently served." A coolie with a pick could soon mend matters by making the higher part of the square slope down to the other. But if we went along a coolie to do this necessary work it might be an indictable offence. Would a little broken granite be accepted? Or suppose we offer some sand and cement—and a man or two to do the work, if it comes to that. We are really anxious to help, in the public interest. Perhaps, however, if the eye of the P.W.D. chances upon these comments, and this offer, it may boggle to set matters right all on its own. It would be worth while if only to show that, once in a way, it can brisak up. Some people actually doubt whether it can!

The Bye-Election. If the more rabid of the Liberals have their way there is, apparently, to be something in the nature of a theatrical display over Mr. Asquith's seeking re-election at East Fife. The "radical organs" speak of the Premier embarking on "a new Midlothian campaign," and they appear to be anxious that their leader shall go to the fight in a thorough-going warlike mood, slashing the Opposition right and left. The arrangements are naturally regarded by Unionists as provocative, in view of the latter's very kindly and considerate attitude to the Premier, and there is some talk of a reconsideration of the decision not to oppose the Liberal champion if he is combative in his speeches. We imagine, however, that the Premier is too far-seeing and shrewd a man to be betrayed into this sort of thing. Above all else he is cool and calculating, and a supreme tactician.

Too Funny.

After a brief, and very welcome respite from bitterness, party feeling seems to be again running high. One of the possible effects of this is really too funny for words. It is said that in view of the strained relations of the Parliamentary Golf Handicap may be abandoned! What a national calamity that would be! How very petty it sounds at a time when parties are grappling with one of the gravest crises in the history of the country. We can almost imagine hearing some ardent golfer exclaiming: "Let Ulster be coerced, let Nationalist hopes be dashed to the ground, or let the Army do what it likes—but whatever else is to go by the board, spare us our Parliamentary Golf Handicap!" What are we coming to next?

THE TELEGRAPH'S ACROSTIC.

PILLARS.
These initials that we see
Show a strife for mastery.

BARS.

1. A Roman doll—you do not see us here—
No riddle-guessing monarch doth appear.
2. Not many left; though no few here behold—
Remains a sorry dog and he cannot be told.
3. Almost a rhythm here to move we're able,
Leaving the pond its lord or still perhaps a tale.
4. Agamemnon would have slayed her
But, through Diana, he mislaid her.

[Answer on Monday.]

DAY BY DAY.

GOODNESS DOES NOT MAKE MEN HAPPY; BUT HAPPINESS MAKES THEM GOOD.—London.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 70 overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 64 Scotch mist.

The Mails.
Mails.—Left per s.s. Tenyo Maru at noon to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

German Mail of March 3.—Delivered in London on April 3.

Niagara Leaves Dock.
The s.s. Niagara has come out of dock and resumed her position at the man o'war anchorage.

Christian Union.
The Hongkong Christian Union will hold its weekly meeting at St. Paul's College on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Blake Shield.
The Blake shield and Volunteer Corps Championship will be shot off to-morrow at King's Park range, commencing at 9 a.m.

Prohibited Hawking.
At the Police Court this morning two Chinese were fined \$5 each for hawking within the market limits under the new regulation.

Snatching.
Mrs. McPherson of Humphreys Buildings Kowloon, while walking in Mody Road yesterday evening had a handbag snatched from her by a Chinese.

General Cooper.
Brigadier General and Mrs. E. J. Cooper are staying at the Hongkong Hotel. The Brigadier-General is in command of the British forces in North China.

Mr. Ho Tung Back.
Mr. Ho Tung arrived back in the Colony to-day by the s.s. Liangchow. He has been spending a holiday in the North for the past six months, and despite his accident at Mukden, when he had the misfortune to break a leg, he is now quite fit and well again.

Gold Watch Found.
Mr. E. D. C. Wolff, the Postmaster General, found a gold and silk fob chain with a jade stone appendage on the steps of the Queen's Statue the day before yesterday. The finder has handed the article to the police with whom the owner should communicate.

Malta's Cargo.
The cargo shipping by the P. and O. steamer Malta on the last inst. included 40 bales of leaf tobacco, 198 half- chests of tea, 1,302 rolls of mats and matting, and 56 cases of blackwood ware for London; 50 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 40 cases of essential oil for Havre; and 400 slabs of tin for Port Said.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

Lukong said to have put his hand in a Man's Pocket.

A Chinese who was charged at the Police Court, this morning, with gambling, alleged that the Chinese constable arrested him in mistake for someone else, put his hand into his pocket and took out money and keys. He asked the constable for the money and the keys, and the lukong replied that he wanted the money as proof against him.

The constable said he caught the defendant with cards in his hand. When defendant said he was not gambling he was telling a lie.

A witness said that the defendant when caught by the constable was asked to produce the money he had in his pocket. Defendant refused and the constable put his hand in defendant's pocket and took out some money. The constable asked defendant to produce the money he had in his girdle and he again refused saying that he would do so at the police station. He saw the constable take defendant away and when they had proceeded a few yards the constable picked up some cards from the ground.

The constable, recalled, denied that he picked up the cards from the ground, and reiterated that he found the cards in the defendant's hand.

Inspector Fenton said that when searched at the station, defendant had \$70 in his belt.

His Worship (Mr. Wood) discharged the defendant and ordered the \$112 which the constable said was "gambling money to be returned to him.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending April 4, 1889.

The Dollar.
March 29.—The rate of the dollar on demand on this date was 2s. 11.78d.

New Pulane Judge.
March 29.—At the Summary Court this morning, the Chief Justice presiding, Mr. Justice Fielding Clark, our new Pulane Judge, occupied a seat on the Bench for the first time. His new Honour looks a smart man—stagey—perhaps, but smart. He seemed highly amused at the procedure in a colossal case involving some fifteen dollars, in which a little Chinese barrister had been retained. After it was finished the Chief Justice retired and left his new colleague to run the Court. He did that in an unusually expeditious manner, and we shall recommend our junior stipendiary to go down and take lessons.

Very Clear.
March 30.—Once more is the schoolmaster abroad. One of our three leading chemists received a chit from a Chinese the other day, irreproachably written, but worded as follows:—"Will you please intimate that you have any medicine water to make putrid a tree, as it has one in my country for prevent the road and no man can outitaway. And obliged—"

Administering the Oath.
March 30.—In Sydney the other day a burly policeman swore a Chinese as follows:—"Take this match, now blow it out, and may yer soul be blowed the same way if you tell a lie.—Mr. Pollock who not adopted that refined formula yet, but he deserves credit for having improved on the ordinary worthless "Cheng Sam" etc., which is mumbled by Chinese witnesses in our Courts. In the case of alleged murder which he heard yesterday he ordered the man who laid the charge to repeat, after the usual oath, the words "And may I have no son, or a coffin when I die, if I tell an untruth." The man said it boldly, had unblushingly, and was promptly, though in our opinion too leniently, punished.

A Necessary Evil.
March 30.—Informers are the chief drawback of our Police system. They slouch about lazily nine-tenths of their time, or gamble away their nefarious gains in vile little clubs away west of Tai-pig-shan, whilst the rest of their time they occupy by scenting illicit opium dens, secret gambling houses, or even finding out petty cases—where coolies have half-a-teaspoonful of opium. They are a necessary evil, but are fostered a good deal too carefully, with the result that they simply use the police as a power to further their schemes of revenge on enemies or law-breakers who refuse to be blackmailed.

Toadies and Tuft-hunters.
April 1.—In the course of a lengthy leading article in the issue of this date appears the following:—"When the usual crowd of toadies and tuft-hunters—of which there has always been a plentiful crop in this Colony—were grovelling in approved style at the feet of Lieut. Gen. Cameron on board the Pacific Mail steamship City of Rio de Janeiro on Saturday last and sickening an honest and useful public servant with nauseating adulation, a truly great man, who has rendered more lasting and more valuable service to Hongkong and South China than all the bellicose warriors and frothy stump-orators of the present generation put together, was leaving the scene of labours and successes in the course of humanity that will never be forgotten, without one kindly word of recognition or appreciation. That man was Patrick Manson, M.D., LL.D., the generous friend of the suffering poor, the skilled physician who has spent the best years of his life—exiled in a measure from those stirring centres of science and population where his splendid acquisitions must have made him famous and brought him into the front rank of his profession—labouring in the noblest work of man on earth, the alleviation of human suffering."

[Since those days Dr. (now Sir) Patrick Manson has "come by his own" and has deservedly

won for himself world-wide recognition and admiration.]

Portuguese "Variations."

April 2.—In a comment of this date recognition is taken of the fact that the Inspector of Schools' report for the preceding year states that there are three Portuguese schools in the Colony, attended by 211 scholars of Portuguese parentage "who receive there a European education exclusively in the local variation of the Portuguese language, learning neither English nor Chinese."

After referring to the derivation of the Portuguese dialect "from peculiarly shameful circumstances," the comment winds up with the observation that "the sooner the Government sweeps these schools and their teachers out of the Colony, the better for the rising generation."

"Chin-chin."
April 3.—This is the rainy season of our discontent, when boys' wax insolvent and dollars ask before they've earned them, on the thin excuse they "want to go Canton and there chin-chin the hungry spirits of their kindred dead-uns. This is our blank-verse way of explaining why the European community is at present going to business with a sandwich in its hat, and a hunted, strained expression as it thinks of the disarray of its lodgings. Till about the 7th inst. all the boys who ever had a relative planted in a corpse-garden anywhere in China will pester their employers for advances and "tlee days leave" to go and put little egreeds of fat pork and roast duck and samshu, and all the other articles the departed used to vainly hanker for in the days before the red-haired barbarian came and taught in front of the ancestral vault. Then each "boy" will solemnly "scoff the banquet and feel spiritually and materially happy, and in three days he will be back, folding up his master's clothes, stealing his cigars and pursuing the usual even tenor of his way generally."

Kowloon's Future.
April 4.—The following appears in the course of a leading article:—"Of all the vast undertakings we have yet seen started in Hongkong, the Canton-Kowloon railway scheme stands facile princeps. That the incipient village of Kowloon with its extensive tracts of level ground, its broad roads and reputed healthiness and coolness in the summer months, will rise giant-like and be in the course of a few years an important town-ship, and that the port and business of Hongkong will increase far beyond what was ever dreamed possible, does not require much gift of prophecy to foresee."

RADIUM TREATMENT.

Hongkong Now Able to Enjoy its Advantages.

It was only about a fortnight ago, when taking notice of a movement to provide a quantity of radium for Manchester Royal Infirmary, that we expressed the wish that Hongkong could be brought into possession of some of this wonderful substance for the treatment of diseases. We are now able to announce that, through the enterprise of Messrs. Werner Rudenberg and Co., representing the Radium-Heil-Gesellschaft M. O. & Co. whose head offices are in Berlin, but who have established agencies in the Far East and other parts of the world, the benefits of radium emanation for curative purposes, are now available to suffering humanity in this Colony.

Cures in Shanghai.

The Company has, we learn, been working the radium emanation therapy in Shanghai for the past twelve months, but only under doctors' orders or prescriptions, and within a period of five months almost two hundred cases have been treated. The cases treated have been rheumatism, sciatica, gout, diabetes, arterio-sclerosis, kidney diseases, and nervous dyspepsia, as well as Rigg's disease, or looseness of the teeth. Radium emanation has also been given in Shanghai after typhoid and dysentery, and by its action on fermentation and the whole metabolism generally it has been found to raise the standard of vitality and build the system up to withstand the trying heat of summer. It may be mentioned, too, that at Home radium emanation has been given after operations with good effect.

Simple Treatment.

Mr. Ernst Herzfeld, whose firm is representing the Company in Shanghai, is at present in the Colony, and, he informs the Telegraph that arrangements have now been made by which Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Ltd., and the proprietors of the Medical Hall, are in a position to supply the firm's preparations to the public on doctors' prescriptions. The treatment is simple but remarkably effective. It consists in drinking a certain quantity (varied according to the nature of the complaint) of radio-active water, which is absolutely tasteless and harmless in its effects. Out of fully 100,000 cases treated during the last ten years there has not been a single one reported in which harm has been done, while from all sides there has been evidence of really wonderful cures. It may be explained that the properties of radium are imparted to ordinary water merely by placing in the liquid a small clay cell containing a radium sulphate preparation. This is left in the water, the result being impregnation by radium emanation. The water can, if so desired, be used in conjunction with whiskey, brandy, &c.

The emanation can also be used externally for the treatment of cancer, skin diseases, etc.,—in these cases radium bromide being used. Such treatment, however, can only be given by a doctor.

In view of the recent announcements of remarkable cures brought about by radium emanation, Hongkong must count itself fortunate in being able to enjoy such an advantage as is now placed before it, and we have no doubt that a great service will be rendered to the health of the Colony by the enterprise of the firm named.

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for April 4, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—180 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$110 per share, sellers.

China Traders Insurance Company.—\$80 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$222 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$145 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.

Indo-China S.N. Company—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$73 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$180 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$87 per share, sellers.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Telegram Quoted Below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong. From the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of the Southern Visayas or northern Mindanao. Filling up!

Hongkong Ice Company—\$115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$175 per share, nominal.

Hongkong and Kowloon Yacht and Godown Company—5 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$13 per share, buyers.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914.

SHORT STORY.

THE ORCHID OF SUDEN

DEATH

BY EDITH MACVANE.

[Here is the conclusion of story of a Fanny Gordon an American girl in the secret service of France, from *MacVane's Magazine*.]

After a brief pause the Chief continued:

"Madame la Duchesse, with such evidence as we possess, the natural course would be to place you in immediate confinement. Owing, however, to the influence which monsieur your brother has exerted in high places, a delay of ten days has been obtained. During these days you will remain under the surveillance of officers of the law, who will enter your household disguised as servants."

The Duchess jumped to her feet. Her delicate self-possession was shattered.

"Police in my house? Then my husband will know?"

"Madame la Duchesse, let us hope that before the end of the stipulated time you may be able to prove to us that the whole affair is a terrible mistake. In that case, your husband need know nothing about it, and the whole affair will be as though it had never been."

Ten minutes later, at the special request of Raoul, Fanny accompanied the half fainting Duchess downstairs to her limousine.

"Mademoiselle, my brother says you have the keenest head in Paris. Tell me what to do!"

Like a broken flame, the Duchess collapsed in a corner of her limousine. Fanny bent toward her.

"Duchess, that was you, last night?"

"Two large tears rolled down the lovely little white face of Madame la Duchesse."

"Of course! Mademoiselle, to a clever person like you, what a poor, stupid little wretch I must appear! But listen. When they came this morning, and Raoul so stern, they caught me unawares! So of course I denied everything. And, having denied it, how can I take back my word without appearing guilty of everything they charge me with? And I'm not—oh, I'm not!"

"Tell me, Duchess!" interrupted Fanny quickly. "Have you no aid to give us? No clue, no suspicion even, as to the identity of the assassin?"

"None whatever," returned the Duchess d'Uzac, with sudden solemnity. "The avoué Chérel was a total stranger to me except—she swallowed and spoke with difficulty—except for certain blackmailing transactions with which he had approached me. I own, I had already paid him thousands for—some private affairs of my own which concern no one. And if he was as unscrupulous, as mercenary, with the other poor wretches in his power as he was with me, then it is no marvel that one of them rose up at last with the resolution to crush him like a viper. But I swear to you, mademoiselle, that he was already dead when I came back in disguise to this dreadful house last night!"

Fanny, leaving her in the limousine, went upstairs again. The Duchess's words commanded belief. From the point of one opposition to another, Fanny's active mind leaped. As she reentered the stillness of the murdered man's apartment, she stooped suddenly to a pair of very smart varnished boots that stood beside the door—boots which, with their pale gray suede tops, made odd notes of carelessness in the primly ordered library. The

Chief's sharp eye caught her.

"Yes, I confess they puzzle me. They bear the mark of the Trot Company, one of the most chic American shoe shops on the Boulevard des Italiens, while the shoes on the avoué's feet, and the four pairs in his armoire, are old-fashioned black boots with elastic sides, made by a little shoemaker in the Rue Longlois. However, mademoiselle, may it not be that the avoué wore plain shoes on week-days and had a fancy pair for Sundays?"

"But yesterday," returned Fanny, "was not Sunday! And we know from the concierge that in the afternoon the avoué did not leave the house at all. A singular circumstance, that he should have left out his best boots in the middle of his library floor! And look! the avoué's black shoes are size 38. These varnished shoes by the door are marked size 39, in the American fashion, which probably explains why you have overlooked the fact that they are two centimeters and a half larger than the plain ones."

The Chief, in obvious mortification, bent over the shoes she handed him. "Yes—those American numbers! And yet—let us be reasonable, mademoiselle. A man who comes and goes, even with the purpose of murder, does not leave his boots behind him!"

"A thousand pardons, Chief!" Fanny Gordon, in the excitement of a new idea, dropped the boots with a thump to the floor. "Chief—that tassel in the dead man's hand—in searching the wardrobe of the Duchess have you found its mate?"

He hesitated. "Hm—in the armoire of her elderly maid, from whom she evidently had borrowed her disguise, we found a black silk collarette trimmed with tassels, of which one is missing—tassels almost exactly identical with the one we found last night!"

"Almost!" returned Fanny dreamily. "That 'almost.' But—the orchids?"

"There mademoiselle, there is no 'almost!' In spite of her foolish denials, poor little Duchess—we found the facts even as the professor had told us. In one corner of the conservatories of the mansion d'Uzac there is a set of pots, in rank, luxuriant bloom, of the *Orchis morio* repentina—a corner filled, mademoiselle, with so nauseating and deadly an odour that it is tended by special gardeners, who approach it, in rotation on different days!"

"Ah! Yet the Duchess, you think, approached it,—she so fragile, so small!—breathed the venomous pollen, plucked the flowers, arranged them, packed them in their box—the box which later the avoué Chérel, elderly but by no means decrepit, died from merely opening! Hm!—the theory that he died from mere inhalation of fumes, however poisonous—does it not seem to you just a bit fantastic?"

Again the flame of a swift thought passed over Fanny's bright face. With a quick step, she approached the high little stained-glass window that had drawn her eyes the night before. "Look!" she cried with intensity, as she stooped to the Dagobert chair that stood below it. "Some one has climbed up to the window—so much is plain! I beg you, examine this crimson taffeta cushion on the stool. What do you find?"

With a quick step, she approached the high little stained-glass window that had drawn her eyes the night before. "Look!" she cried with intensity, as she stooped to the Dagobert chair that stood below it. "Some one has climbed up to the window—so much is plain! I beg you, examine this crimson taffeta cushion on the stool. What do you find?"

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He stooped. "Nothing, mademoiselle: Not so much as a betraying atom of dust!"

"Really?" cried Fanny, in glee. "No doubt? Then I will not deceive myself! Now, monsieur, come here to the spot beside the table where the corpse lay last night. Take your glass, examine the rug carefully. Any dust? Do you find any—any dust there?"

With a heavy breast and closed eyes, Fanny stood waiting, as if she herself dared not look. The Chief, stooping, scraped the rich red surface of the rug with an inquiring finger.

"Dust? No. But here—yes, a black, no, a tiny trail—Dust? No; it is sand—whitesea sand!"

Fanny's usual calmness deserted her. "Sand? Sea sand? Ah, mon Dieu! I dared not hope it, though I knew it must be so!"

Then, while the Chief stared, she took a few steps forward and spoke with a vehement solemnity: "The third presence that passed through this room last night—Chief, do you not perceive it in the traces he left behind—the shoes at the door, the tassel in the dead man's hand, the dustless footprints on the red silk cushion, the rare orchids, the sea sand on the floor? Monsieur, it is plain that the dark crime committed in this house last night was not a single but a double one! One victim lies in your bedroom, dead; and the other victim, unless we save her, is already destined to tragedy and shame, that are worse than death."

"Revenge? All very fine," returned the official, with indulgent superiority. "But the department does not want romance, mademoiselle—it wants proofs!"

"Which I will give. A woman so tiny and so slight of stature as the Duchess—could she, even by standing on the stool beneath, have spanned the distance to the high stained-glass window, and taken down the weapon whose traces still show freshly in the dust of the still? Could she have struggled with the avoué—who, as the tassel in his hand shows, did not die without fighting desperately for his life? Or, even admitting these facts, could her fragile arm have dealt that death-blow?"

"The bruise on his temple," cried the Chief, with some peevishness, "was caused by falling against the table."

"Or with this!"—and Fanny, walking to the window which she had flung open the night before, picked up the sausage-shaped weatherstrip with which it had been sealed, and which still lay on the wide sill.

"Monsieur, look! All the other windows in the apartment are closed against the entrance of air by the same strip, covered with the same crimson wool damask. And in the little high window above the Dagobert chair the dust shows the fresh traces of a similar weather-strip recently removed. Ah, monsieur, take it! In the hands of a muscular and bloody-minded man, could a more effective weapon be found?"

The sausage-shaped roll sagged heavily from the Chief's hand as he took it. He exclaimed sharply:

"A sand-bag!" Fanny nodded. "Which ripped from the force of the blow, and, as you saw, leaked a portion of its contents on the floor; so, evidently, the assassin picked it up and carried it away with him—at least, it has vanished from the apartment."

"An interesting theory, if we accept romance instead of facts! And the facts indicate that the avoué Chérel was smitten, not by a blow, but by the deadly fumes of the orchids—those rare and terrible exotics which, in all Paris, are well known to exist

only in the conservatories of the Duchess d'Uzac."

"Precisely! So well known that, in order to fabricate circumstantial evidence against the Duchess, one would only have to procure a boxful of those same orchids and a sample of her handwriting—both difficult feats, but, for such a criminal as we are supposing, by no means impossible. This much accomplished, there only remained that in the house of the doomed man the Duchess's presence should coincide with the arrival of the fatal box—in this case, by a paragraph in the *Grand Journal* summoning the Duchess to the Rue Longlois."

The Chief, dropping his superior manner jumped to his feet.

"Paragraph in the *Grand Journal*? Mademoiselle, it becomes plain to me that you know more about this case than you admit. In the name of the law, I command you to tell me what you know of the assassin of the avoué Chérel!"

Fanny picked up her gloves and hand-bag. "Monsieur, I advise you to search for a young man, tall, muscular, elegantly dressed, a smoker of strong cigars, a foreigner—yes, plainly he was not a Frenchman! and a devoted man—unless all signs fail, an exceptionally religious man!"

"A religious man?" returned the Chief, in sudden horror. "You mean—a ritualistic murderer, here in Paris? No, mademoiselle! In spite of your great services in the case of the Vaucire murder, it is plain that your fantasy outstrips your reason. Tell me: can you produce the person that you describe?"

"Alas, no, monsieur!" "Mademoiselle, produce him within ten days, and your theories will have won. Otherwise, the case is too black against the Duchess. And, in spite of her beauty, her money, and her rank, in spite of her brother's influence, the department will do its duty."

Fanny Gordon stood confronting the Vicomte de Chatelleraut, who for ten minutes had been pacing up and down the drawing-room in perplexity and a sort of raging despair. Three days had passed, and as yet no defence of Madame la Duchesse had been formulated.

"Vicomte, it is useless to ask questions of the Duchess, so I have come to you to ask where madame your sister obtained her specimens of the celebrated orchid of Sudden Death."

The Vicomte frowned. "The first year after her marriage, mademoiselle—I remember it particularly, because I was with her when the box arrived—anonously. By great good fortune, she gave it to a footman to open. Young and strong as he was, he was ill for a fortnight after. Madame Marie, the most capricious of women, insisted on placing the horrible things in her conservatory; and, though she declared that the sender, whose intentions against her life were obvious, was absolutely unknown to her, still, year after year since then—five times in all—the box of orchids has arrived with unflinching regularity in the month of September. As she never showed any inclination to have me take up the matter, naturally I never attempted any inquiry. And, to tell the truth I don't think she has ever mentioned the affair to my brother-in-law at all!"

"Vicomte, forgive me if I ask you a delicate question. Madame your sister—has she to your knowledge, or to your suspicion, ever had a love affair with other than her husband, that is—either before or after her marriage? I implore of you a truthful answer to my question, so far as you are able to give it!"

"No, mademoiselle. Madame Marie as a girl was very head-

strong, very romantic, but cold as ice to all who presented themselves as claimants for her hand. She was already twenty-five years old when Armand d'Uzac came. Ah, poor Madame Marie! If she had been ice till then, it was like ice she melted. Another man? To one who knows Madame Marie the mere idea is a burlesque. Never was there such a love as hers for Armand—which perhaps is the very reason why she treated him so atrociously."

"Atrociously—how?" "Ah, mademoiselle, you who are a woman, you shall judge of the truth of my theory. Know, then, the wedding-day was fixed. Then came the catastrophe. Armand, who was then a cavalry officer, was promoted to be first lieutenant in the 75th Chasseurs d'Afrique. As his father was then Minister of War, he might easily have obtained a transfer. But, as the 75th was just setting out for Morocco, Armand considered that his honour forbade him to seek a change of regiment, and, without consulting Madame Marie, accepted the post in the Chasseurs."

"Ah, mademoiselle! It was a bad business. Though I do not attempt to defend my sister for what she did, still I think Armand should have gone through the form of asking her if she would live in Africa. Never have I seen a woman so wounded, so enraged. And when Armand stubbornly refused to withdraw his acceptance, she abruptly broke off the engagement. She declared that she would marry the first man that asked her, no matter what he was; and, bending my father by the force of her determination, compelled him to carry her off for a voyage around the world."

With pursed lips and glistening eyes, Fanny listened. "But she married him, after all!" she remarked tentatively. "Of course! Before two months were up, she received a telegram from Armand offering to resign his commission, to do anything she liked, if only she would come back! So, as luckily she had travelled no farther than—"

"Vicomte, wait! With your permission, I am going to write for you the name of the city where your sister was when she received the message."

She wrote, folded the paper, and passed it to de Chatelleraut. He opened it, and exploded in astonishment: "Mademoiselle! You have heard this story before! My sister has told you—"

"Never, on my sacred honour, Vicomte. I shot an arrow into the air, that was all—and it seems to have hit the mark! Vicomte, unless my calculations fail, I hope before the ten days are up to introduce to you the assassin of the avoué Chérel."

Nine days after the murder in the Rue Longlois, the Vicomte de Chatelleraut conducted his sister to the Elysees Palace Hotel, to the apartment of the celebrated orchid collector, Mrs. Mountingdon V. Shaife. The Duchess, haggard and desperate in anticipation of the terrible tomorrow, had at first utterly refused the expedition. Her attention, however, was drawn to the flaring advertisements in the *Grand Journal* and the *Matin*, where the American millionaire, already famous through interviews and photographs, offered the price of a round half million francs for an authentic specimen of the rare, almost unknown *Orchis morio* repentina—the only species, it appeared, that her magnificent collection lacked.

"Do not forget, Madame Marie," said her brother gravely, "that we have a battle before us; and the more money of your own you can command, the better it will be!"

The Duchess nodded quickly, controlled a shudder, and rang for her head-gardener. Upon giving orders for the culling and proper packing of a specimen

orchid she learned, to her surprise and dismay, that the Duke had just given the same command. In these terrible days she shunned her husband's company, fearing self-betrayal. However, in this case it could not be avoided, and all three set out together in the limousine.

"Poor little angel!" said the Duke tenderly. "She looks pale. It will do her good to come out and see this orchid-hunter, who to judge by a picture in *Illustration* this week, must be a droll type of old lady."

The droll type was, unfortunately, confined to her bed when they arrived at the hotel on the Champs Elysees. However, they were invited to go upstairs, where her secretary would receive them.

The lift whirled to the top floor. It was a strange room that they entered—a medley of gorgeous blossoms, a glistening room of bell-glasses, a vapour of strange scents, a moving babel of visitors of various nationalities. And, at one end of the long room, a young girl with flushed cheeks and dancing dark eyes, pouring tea for a tall, handsome, languid young man in elegant English clothes and a Turkish fez. The Vicomte, leaving his sister at the door, approached the young secretary. He started in amazement.

"Mademoiselle! What—"

"I am Miss O'Hara, Mrs. Shaife's secretary. You bring orchids?"

"No, but I—accompany a lady who does. She is waiting—"

"Ah! Will you have the goodness to take her into the little salon adjoining, and I will send her some tea, while I clear this room of people. So many orchids, and as yet not one real specimen of the kind we are looking for. Poor Mrs. Shaife will be quite heart-broken!"

Summoning a servant, she began to pour the promised tea to send to the Duchess. A hasty movement, the crash of a china cup, and a large silver urn of hot water tipped sideways to the floor, falling over the foot of the young Ottoman by the girl's side. From his attitude of courteous waiting, he hopped into the air with a subdued shout:

"Bismillah! Non d'un—"

In obedience to the young secretary's swift commands, the room was cleared of the swarming orchid venders, and the Duchess and her husband were conducted to the little salon that opened off one end of the reception-room. In the meantime, the young Turk, with polite protests, allowed the boot to be unbuttoned and removed by the fair author of the mischief.

"Oh, Monsieur Harboosch Bey! Have I killed you?" "It is nothing, mademoiselle! If you will examine my orchids—"

And he began to untie a long, slim roll of white cardboard that he carried in his hand. The young American held up his boot.

"I see you buy your shoes at Trot's on the Boulevard des Italiens. Number 9—let me see that's thirty centimeters long, isn't it?"

She handed the boot to a footman, and ordered him to dry it and replace it upon the young Turk's foot. Raoul de Chatelleraut, having left his sister and her husband in the little salon, approached Mrs. Shaife's young secretary and her visitor with a barely veiled perplexity. He was in time to hear the young girl exclaim:

"Yes, but first tell me about fezzes! Is it really true, what one reads, that the tassel must fall to within just one half centimeters of the edge, no more and no less—and that no good Mohammedan, even the Sultan, can have more than one fez at a time? Rather inconvenient, if something happened to that one!"

"Certainly," returned the young Bey, with a haughty stare. "And now, my orchid—"

"Just a minute! First, tell

me, Bey, what happened to your fez? The tassel is all jagged at the end, and the silk frizzled out. Tell me, did you lose the old one, and buy a new one that was too long, so that you had to cut it off to the proper length with scissors?"

The Vicomte, taking pity on the young Turk's obvious annoyance exclaimed:

"Pardon, mademoiselle, but my sister is waiting!" But the young girl, turning her back on the speaker, leaned toward the Bey. In a harsh and vibrating whisper, she demanded:

"The original tassel of your fez—where did you leave it? By any chance, did you leave it—in a dead man's hand?"

A biased exclamation—the crash of an overturned tea-table—the tramp of heavy feet, the impact of strained breathing and of labouring muscles. Then, out of the confusion emerged the tableau of the young Bey standing erect by the door, his face purple, his convulsed limbs held by two liveried servants. The young secretary's voice rang out:

"Monsieur the Chief of the Secret Service!" The Chief appeared.

"Chief! arrest Monsieur Harboosch Bey for the murder of the avoué Chérel in the Rue Longlois!"

It was like the explosion of a bomb. There was an instant of quivering silence; then the Chief demanded:

"But first, Mademoiselle Gordon, your proofs!"

"If this attempt at violent escape does not convict the Bey of conscious guilt, Chief, then look at the hacked-off tassel of his fez, which proves it a substitute for the original. Return to the Rue Longlois and examine the tassel found in the hand of the avoué: If you will hold it to your nose you will find it bitter, with the scent of the strongest black cigars—the same odour, Chief, as at this very instant you may perceive in the clothes of the Bey!"

"Very good, as far as it goes," returned the Chief, hesitating, "but hardly sufficient for arrest—this man."

"Chief, I have only begun!"

From the long centre table, amid the gorgeous confusion of flowers, Fanny picked up a parcel which, swiftly unwrapped, disclosed a sausage-like roll covered with red wool damask, whose dead weight sagged from her hand. This time, the Chief started.

"Mademoiselle—where was found?"

"In the kitchen of the Bey's apartment in the Rue Mogador, this very morning!"

"Ah! by whom?"

"Myself, in a simple disguise—the same disguise in which, last week, I assured myself, from the maid of the Widow Lebrun, that while on the evening of the murder her mistress had indeed received a visit from a handsome young man with the hood of his cloak drawn up over his head, he had remained only five minutes, and gone away—the two women thought, away from the house! We know that he only crossed the hall to the apartment opposite. His departure, however, was not so well managed."

"On the contrary, mademoiselle, when he managed to step past the lynx ears of a Paris concierge unobserved!"

"The very fact, Chief, which, when one had started on the right track, served as an additional confirmation of his race and his religion!"

The Bey started violently. The Chief exclaimed:

"Religion! You speak always of his religion!"

"Yes, Chief! If, as a boy, you were a reader of the Arabian Nights, surely you know that there is a religion—one of the most widely spread and dominant in this world—which imposes on its followers the duty, when

me, Bey, what happened to your fez? The tassel is all jagged at the end, and the silk frizzled out. Tell me, did you lose the old one, and buy a new one that was too long, so that you had to cut it off to the proper length with scissors?"

The Vicomte, taking pity on the young Turk's obvious annoyance exclaimed:

"Pardon, mademoiselle, but my sister is waiting!" But the young girl, turning her back on the speaker, leaned toward the Bey. In a harsh and vibrating whisper, she demanded:

"The original tassel of your fez—where did you leave it? By any chance, did you leave it—in a dead man's hand?"

A biased exclamation—the crash of an overturned tea-table—the tramp of heavy feet, the impact of strained breathing and of labouring muscles. Then, out of the confusion emerged the tableau of the young Bey standing erect by the door, his face purple, his convulsed limbs held by two liveried servants. The young secretary's voice rang out:

"Monsieur the Chief of the Secret Service!" The Chief appeared.

they enter a room, of leaving their shoes at the door? A rule no doubt remitted to the faithful Mohammedan when he comes here to the land of the infidel. But is it unreasonable to suppose that, by a common psychological phenomenon, the prowling assassin reverted, in that moment of terrible excitement, to the religious training of his race, and removed his shoes upon entering the appointed scene of his crime?

"Then, as the two shoeless footprints on the crimson silk cushion showed, he mounted in his stocking feet on the Dagobert chair, to take down from the high stained-glass window the convenient weapon that his quick eye had detected. Then, having battered down one victim, and having arranged orchids and letters so as to fasten guilt upon the other, he fled red-hand and in panic from the scene of his crime—without stopping to reclaim the tassel of his fez, or even to put on the shoes he had left at the door!"

The Ottoman, who till now had listened to his accuser with the cynical phlegm characteristic of his race, now burst into a sudden rage.

"My other victim? What do you mean by my other victim?" he cried in excellent French, glaring at Fanny Gordon. "If you know anything at all about the murder in the Rue Longlois, you know that the assassin was not I, but Blanche-Marie de Chateaufort!"

This name, shouted aloud in furious tones, brought steps running from the little inner salon. The Duke d'Uzaco, tall, fair, his eyes blazing with indignation, precipitated himself into the room. Behind him appeared the white face of the little Duchess. As her eyes fell on Harboosch Bey, she stopped upon the threshold like one shot.

"My wife's name! Who dares pronounce my wife's name in such a voice?"

The Bey, however, took no notice of him. His eyes were fixed like those of a sleep-walker upon the pale, lovely image in the doorway.

"Blanche-Marie!"

His voice was like a prayer—or like a curse. The Duke's face turned white.

"Blanche-Marie, do you know this man?"

Her colourless lips moved, but were unable to produce any sound. Her terrified eyes were on the Turk; while he, obviously prey to an agitation even more profound, twisted in his hand the spotted, flesh-colored orchid which in the struggle with the police had come unwrapped from its coverings. Its evil smell filled the silent room. Then in an explosive voice he spoke.

"Yes," he said, "she knows me! You, monsieur, are her husband? Then you will be interested to know that she was in the Rue Longlois, in the disguise of a servant, on the night of the murder. Why did she come there? To meet me! I was her lover five years ago in Constantinople, before she deserted me, the very week before our wedding-day, to fly back to Europe and marry a Frenchman! But she was mine first, as these letters prove—with fierce hands he sought for his pocket-book—" these letters, which she came to buy back from me in the Rue Longlois. Will you read them, monsieur?"

And, opening his pocket-book, he took from it a packet of half a dozen pale blue envelopes addressed in faded ink, which he held out, with a terrible smile to the Duke d'Uzaco. The Duchess, immovable in the doorway, made a little moan like a sick child. With a slow gesture, while the waiting group about them held their breath, the Duke held out his hand and took the letters.

"Give me a match, Raoul!"

Silently his brother-in-law complied. The next moment between the fingers of Armand spat a quick blue flame. The letters, as he held them out, blazed like a torch.

"It is not my habit to read other people's letters, Bey! And as for the scurrilous accusations that you dare to bring against the Duchess d'Uzaco, that is what I give for them!" And, with contempt, he flicked from his fingers the last fragment of gray ash.

There was in this proceeding

something of the Frenchman's love of dramatically splendid action, but not a little of native nobility and of high-minded generous love.

"Armand!"

And the next instant the Duchess, disregarding the rest of the company, dashed forward into the room and flung herself into her husband's arms.

"Oh, my darling, I thank you! And I swear to you that, before or after our marriage, I have never wronged you! These foolish letters—I wrote them to that man five years ago, when, in rage and spite, I had deserted you and France—and engaged myself to Harboosch Bey in Constantinople. Would I ever have married him? I do not know, for, thank God, your telegram came in time! Those strange orchids that came to me—I thought they might be from him, but could I know? Then, two months ago, the avowed Chateaufort approached me with certain letters which he said had been stolen from the body of a Turkish officer after the siege of Adrianople—my mad, foolish letters that I had written when I was engaged to Harboosch Bey. I couldn't bear to have you know what a wicked little fool I had been. I sold my jewels, I begged money from poor Raoul. At last came the night when, in response to a paragraph in the *Grand Journal*, I borrowed Nanette's clothes and went to the Rue Longlois to make the final payment. The blackmailer was there waiting for me—on the floor, he said."

She clung to her husband. He soothed her with tenderest caresses.

"Ma chérie, you thought I would take the word of a blackmailer against your truth and purity? You thought I would believe any word in the world against yours?"

A strange sound drew the eyes of the company back to the Turk. Between the two liveried servants now revealed as officers of the police, he stood erect. His eyes were on the pair before him. From his knotted and discoloured face blazed those awful flames of hate and jealousy which the human soul can on occasion throw out, and which in the highly coloured oriental character can so fiercely exceed the fiercest fires of Europe.

"In his arms," he muttered. Blanche-Marie in his arms! No, I can't bear that. Bismillah! When I killed the avowed Chateaufort that night, why didn't I wait and kill her too? I can live no more Allah, Allah, hear me—"

His voice failed. His hand some face turned gray. With a cry, Fanny Gordon sprang forward.

"The orchid in his hand. It's gone. He's eaten it!"

At the corners of his blue, twitching lips the marks of the pollen showed the truth of her words. Between the two inspectors, their prisoner sagged limply. The Orchid of Sudden Death had done its work.

"Get him away," cried the Duke. "Take him out of here."

He was obeyed. Half an hour later when Fanny and the little Duchess had to some extent recovered from the shock of the suicide, Raoul de Chateaufort came to the young American.

"And now tell us, mademoiselle, how did you find him?"

"By advertising for him, Vicomte! Having once made up my mind that the mysterious third presence that had passed through the room was a Mohammedan—having satisfied myself that the scene of the crime was no more than a stage prepared to make the Duchess d'Uzaco appear guilty of murder—I had nothing left but to seek for the unknown enemy. From you I learned that the Duchess had never had any romantic adventure, except that which terminated her marriage. I learned however, that, at a period of peculiar emotional disturbance, she had been in a city which, in view of the traces left in the Rue Longlois, was precisely the one I should have guessed—which I did guess as you remember, Vicomte! Thus encouraged in my hypothesis, I ventured a wire to Constantinople. I learned that the name of Mademoiselle de Chateaufort, during her brief stay there, had been connected with that of a young Turkish officer."

"From Oriental passion, mysterious Oriental revenge—was that the clue for which we were seeking? Suppose that Turkish officer were now in Paris! I recalled what I had heard from you, Vicomte—that ever since her abrupt return from Turkey the Duchess had periodically received boxes of those strange orchids, which, we are told, are a favourite poison among Orientals. Why were they sent? To poison her? Or was it rather that her name might become connected with them, so that in the fullness of time they might be used as a piece of circumstantial evidence against her? So baiting my trap with the offered reward, I played the farce of the orchid-hunter, Mrs. Shaife. Poor Mrs. Walden! How she has suffered this week, even with permission to leave her room and leave her devoted secretary to receive the reporters and water the orchids."

"From the Turkish Embassy I obtained a list of wealthy Ottomans now in Paris, and sent them copies of the newspapers with my advertisement in it—superfluous pains, after all, as the offer of half a million francs reward is a winged messenger that carries one's quest to the ends of the earth!"

"Last evening among a thousand letters that offered me a specimen, I received one signed Harboosch Bey. Was I on the track? I obtained his address; and this morning, disguised as a milk boy, I managed to visit his apartment in the Rue Mogador. A gilt brooch and a couple of kisses to his cook—and she allowed me to rummage in the box where the waste of the week was thrown. It was there I found the sand-bag covered with red damask. The rest you saw for yourselves! Duchess, to-morrow the ten days will be up—but, thank God, we can all sleep in peace to-night."

The little Duchess, with her lovely face tilted upward like that of a child, walked over to Fanny. With both gloved hands upraised, she unfurled from her throat the magnificent string of gleaming Ceylon pearls that encircled it.

"Mademoiselle, will you accept this keepsake, and wear it always for my sake? And will you give me something in return?"

"If she hasn't done enough for you!" began her brother.

With a graceful gesture, the Duchess clasped the pearls about Fanny Gordon's throat.

"But, Duchess, this is too much! And in return—what have I to give you?"

"You friendship!" returned Blanche-Marie sweetly. And, drawing the lovely girl's wistful face down to hers, she kissed it twice, once on either round pink cheek.

The more exciting flying events of the moment are apt to submerge achievements which are really making the history of aviation, says *The World*. No explosion of amazement followed the performance of a volplane journey from Brooklands to London. Yet this proof of what has been a theoretical possibility means that France could be reached from England without a single revolution of the engine. Several circumstances were favourable to this gliding journey, but they were not exceptional, and a twenty-mile volplane is not likely to remain for long a record. Indeed, on this occasion several miles might have been added to the distance. When such flights can be made swiftly and in complete silence by an aeroplane, there arise reflections which certainly bear upon the military aspect of flying.

A TWENTY-MILE VOLPLANE.

Soldiers and Posettes. In an order issued the other day, Lieut-General Sir J. M. Grierson, commanding Eastern Command, states that there is no objection to soldiers wearing posettes and colours at football and cricket matches, when in uniform, but they must not be worn in the streets, and the practice of wearing them when going to and from matches must be discontinued.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong Mar. 23, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	18
" Corned, — Ham, — Gau Yuk	"	18
" Roast, — Shiu	"	18
" Breast, — Ngu Lam	"	12
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak, — Ngu Yuk Pa	"	18
" do. — Sirloin Coton — Ngu Lau	"	28
" Sausages, — Ngu Chong	"	20
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set	10
" Tongue fresh, — Ngai	each	45
" corned, — Ham Ngu Li	"	55
" Head, — Ngu Tan	"	60
" Heart, — Ngu Sum	"	12
" Hump, Salt, — Ngu Kin	"	15
" Feet, — Ngu Kaski	"	18
" Kidneys, — Ngu Y	"	8
" Tail, — Ngu Mei	"	9
" Liver, — Ngu Kon	"	18
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngu To	"	12
Calves Head & Feet, — Ngu-chai-tau-kark	set	6
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	\$1
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	"	25
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	"	25
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	"	22
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set	27
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb.	2
" Fry, — Chu Chak	"	12
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	3
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each	18
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair	10
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb.	8
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	23
" Leg, — Chu Pa	"	27
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	24
Sheep Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark	set	30
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	each	65
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	7
" Liver, — Yeung Con	lb.	9
Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Cha	"	25
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	"	22
" Veal, — Ngu Chai Yuk	"	13
" Sausages, — Ngu Chai Chong	"	25
"	"	18

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb.	32
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks, — Ap	"	25
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	36
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, — Ngai	"	30
Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho-Yea Ngai	"	—
Mus Deer, — Wong Keng	each	\$600
Hare, Shanghai, — Fu Chai	"	65
Partridge, — Che Khoo	"	65
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair	\$ 1.60
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kip	each	34
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kip	"	28
Quail, — Um Chum	"	16
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Chum	dozen	—
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each	24
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb.	70
" Hen, — Na	"	55
Wild Ducks, — Hai — Shang-hoi Sui Ap	"	\$1.30
" al, — Sai Ap Chai	"	45
Id Ducks, Canton — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	"	85

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	9
Bream, — Bin Yu	"	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	8
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	24
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	17
Crabs, — Hai	"	1
Outlet Fish, — Muk Yu	"	4
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	24
Dace, — Wong Mei Lam	"	15
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	"	14
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	"	10
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	"	16
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	16
Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	30
Garoupe, — Sek Pan	"	32
Gudgeon, — Pak Kip Yu	"	56
Herrings, — Tso Pak	"	16
Halibut, — Cheong Kwai Kip	"	20
Labrus, — Wong Ya Yu	"	28
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	18
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	28
Maokral, — Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	20
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	32
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	"	24
Bar offish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	20
Pet, — Tau Loo	"	16
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	"	18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	19
Pomfret, Black, — Pak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	28
Oay, — Pai Pa Sa	"	7
Peek Fish, — Sak Ka Kung	"	16
Pench, — Chai Yu	"	12

MEAT.

Salmon, — Ma Yau Y lb. | 42 || Shark, — Sa Yu | " | 7 |
Skate, — Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps, — Ha	"	24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	23
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	"	20
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	"	22
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	"	40
White Bait, — Ngu Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California) — Kam San Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chetoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small, — Hoi Tong	each	—
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	"	—
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	"	12
Carambola, — Yeung Tuo	"	12
Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse	each	12
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	lb.	8
" America, — Kum San Ning Moon	"	8
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	—
Limes, (Saigon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	—
Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Moong	"	—
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse	doz	—
Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet	"	6
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shool Lay	"	12
" (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	"	10
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	"	10
Perseimmons Large, — Hung Chia	"	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law	each	10
" 2nd — Chung-tang Paw Law	"	8
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb.	—
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"	—
Pumelo, Siam, — Chiu Lo Yau	each	12
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	"	—
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb.	15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	"	—
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—
" (China) Sai Kwa	"	—
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb.	20

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Cheuk	"	15
Beans, (French), Macao, — Ob Moou Pin Tau	"	15
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	12
" Tau	"	8
" Sprout, — Ah Cho	"	8
" Long, — Tan Ko	"	—
Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuen	"	8
" Red, — Hung Ker	"	6
Jabbage, Chinese, com, — Kai Choy	"	12
Jabbage Red, — Hung Yea Choy	"	—
Jabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Chai	"	—
Ons Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	lb.	12
Cauliflower, Large size, — Tai Yeh Chai	each	18
" Medium size, — Ching Yeh Chai	"	15
" Small size, — Sai Yeh Chai	"	12
Carrots, — Kam Shum	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai	"	8
" English, — Yeung Kan Chai	"	8
Chillies Dried, — Gon Lat Chai	"	30
" Red, — Hung Far Chai	"	15
" Green, — Ching Lat Chai	"	12
Curry Stuffs, English, — Kar Lee Chai Liu	"	10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	"	8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	"	12
Garlic, — Que Tan	"	8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Kung	"	6
" old, — Lo Kung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	—
Lettuce, — Yeung Sang Chai	"	1
Water Cress, — Ma Tai	lb.	0
Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Sang Cho Koo	"	30
Mush Melon, Amar, — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Okroes, —	"	—
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, — Sang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Papaya, 1st qual, — Tai Man Sau Kwa	each	—
" 2nd Ching	"	—
Parley, — Kun Cho	"	15
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb.	15
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	—
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	"	—
" Japan, — Yut Poon Shu Tse	"	3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tse	"	3
" Koochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tse	"	—
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	4
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tse	"	6
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, — Tse So	"	—
Shallots, — Gon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach, — Yin Chai	"	5
Tomatoes, — Fan Ker	"	6
Tyros, — Wu Tau	"	5
Turn, — Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	4
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa	"	3
" (American), — Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	—
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Chai	"	15
" Lily root, — Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams, — Pa Shu	"	6

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS
Secretary, Sanitary Registrar

MEAT.

Salmon, — Ma Yau Y lb. | 42 || Shark, — Sa Yu | " | 7 |
Skate, — Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps, — Ha	"	24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	23
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	"	20
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	"	22
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	"	40
White Bait, — Ngu Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California) — Kam San Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chetoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small, — Hoi Tong	each	—
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	"	—
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	"	12
Carambola, — Yeung Tuo	"	12
Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse	each	12
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	lb.	8
" America, — Kum San Ning Moon	"	8
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	—
Limes, (Saigon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	—
Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Moong	"	—
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse	doz	—
Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet	"	6
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shool Lay	"	12
" (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	"	10
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	"	10
Perseimmons Large, — Hung Chia	"	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law	each	10
" 2nd — Chung-tang Paw Law	"	8
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb.	—
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"	—
Pumelo, Siam, — Chiu Lo Yau	each	12
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	"	—
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb.	15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	"	—
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—
" (China) Sai Kwa	"	—
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb.	20

VEGETABLES, &c.

VEGETABLES.		
Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi	lb.	8
Cheuk	"	15
Beans, (French), Macao, —Ob Moou	"	15
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai	"	12
" Tau	"	8
" Sprout, —Ah Oh	"	8
" Long, —Tau Ko	"	—
Beet Root, —Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuen	"	8
" Red, —Hung Ker	"	6
Jabbage, Chinese, com, —Kai Choy	"	12
Jabbage Red, —Hung Yea Choy	"	—
Jabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chai	"	—
Ons Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb.	12
Cauliflower, Large size, —Tai Yeh	each	18
" Medium size, —Cheung Yeh	"	15
" Small size, —Sai Yen Chai	"	12
Carrots, —Kam Shum	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Chai	"	8
" English, —Yeung Kan Chai	"	8
Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chai	"	30
" Red, —Hung Far Chai	"	15
" Green, —Ching Lat Chai	"	12
Curry Stuffs, English, —Kar Lee Chai	"	—
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	"	—
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	"	—
Garlic, —Que Tau	"	—
Ginger, young, —Sau Tee Keung	"	—
" old, —Lo Keung	"	—
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kai	"	—
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	"	—
Lettuce, —Yeutng Sing Choi	"	—
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	"	—
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lium Ma	"	—
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo	"	—
Mush Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hoi	"	—
Okroes, —	"	—
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong T	"	—
" Green, —Sang Chong	"	—
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Ohon	"	—
Papaya, 1st qual., —Tai Mau Sau K	"	—
" 2nd	Ohung	"
Parley, —Kan Cho	"	—
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	"	—
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	"	—
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu	"	—
" Japan, —Yut Poon Shu	"	—
" American, —Fa Ki Shu	Tau	—
" Rootchow, —Foo-chow Shu	Tau	—
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	"	—
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	—
Watercress, —Tai Wong	"	—
Yage, —Tee So	"	—
Yallots, —Gon Chung Tau	"	—
Yinchai, —Yin Chai	"	—
Yinchoes, —Fan Ker	"	—
Zucchini, —Wu Tau	"	—
Zucchini, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	"	—
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	"	—
" (American), —Kam-san Ch	"	—
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Cho	"	—
" Lily root, —Lau Ngau	"	—
Yams, —Ta Shu	"	—
The prices necessarily vary from		
market and has no power to compel stable		
W		

COMPANY REPORT.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The Report for presentation to the Shareholders at the forty-first Ordinary meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., to be held at the Society's Offices at noon on Friday, 17th April, is as follows:

The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1913, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1912 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to Contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of \$966,142.11, as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share on 12,400 shares... \$248,000.00
 An addition to the Sterling Reserve Fund of \$25,000 at Exchange 1s. 11½d... 258,064.52
 To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1912... 460,077.59

1913 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1913, was \$2,712,076.07, as per annexed statement. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$372,000.00, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors:—Since the last general meeting the directors have had to deplore the death of their late colleague, Mr. G. F. F. Armstrong, who has resigned their seats and Mr. E. Goetz, of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., and Mr. P. H. Holyoak, of Messrs. Reiss & Co., have joined the Board.

In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association, Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. J. A. Flummer retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors:—Mr. W. Hutton Potts having resigned, the Board appointed Mr. C. Bernard Brown to audit the present Accounts. Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

W. L. PATTENDEN, Chairman.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1914.
 Working Account, 1913.
 On 31st December, 1913.

To Net Premium \$4,330,860.99
 To Interest ... 585,280.20
 \$5,124,941.19

By Agency Commissions ... \$118,927.86
 By Head Office, Branches and Agency Charges 401,922.14
 By Remuneration to Directors, Committees and Auditors ... 20,204.72
 By Losses and Claims paid ... 2,910,738.47
 3,550,793.19

By Bonus of 20 per cent. paid to Contributors ... 236,005.89
 By Interim Dividend of \$30 per share 372,000.00
 By Balance ... 966,142.11
 \$5,124,941.19

Working Account, 1913.
 ON 31st DECEMBER.
 To Net Premium \$4,472,953.78
 To Interest ... 543,077.60
 \$5,016,031.38

By Agency Commissions ... \$111,208.71
 By Head Office, Branches and Agency Charges 440,786.70
 By Remuneration to Directors,

SPECIAL CABLES.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

ABDICATION TERMS REAFFIRMED.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter.)

Peking, Received April 3.

President Yuan Shih-kai has sent a letter to the Constitution Conference proposing that the privileges and allowances conferred upon the Imperial Family be included in the revised Constitution. This practically amounts to a request that the Constitution should contain a re-affirmation of the terms of abdication.

Peking, Received April 3.

Bandits have looted and burned Tingyuan-hsien in the province of Anhui. It is probable that many people have been killed but up to the present there are no details.

Sianfu, Received April 3.

The Sian Plain is again threatened by robbers. Missionaries have been called into the city. Relief is expected from Chao-chow's army which is coming from Tungkwang.

PARTY RIVALRY.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

Peking, Received April 3.

Tsun Chi-jui, leader of the militarists, has arrived from Kaifeng-fu.

It is not unlikely that his return to the Capital is connected with the struggle for political supremacy between Liang Chi-yi's and the Cantonese militarist parties.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for the meeting on Tuesday next are:—
 Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of March, 1914.

Results of the examinations made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896" for the quarter ended 31st March, 1914.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 17th March 1914.

Mortality return for the weeks ending 21st, 28th February and 7th March and for the month ending 28th February, 1914.

Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 15th and 22nd March, 1914.

Rat return for the weeks ending 21st and 28th March, 1914.

Mr. Wheeler at Home.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler, the member of a Leicester firm, who was sentenced to four years' penal servitude in Japan last April, and subsequently escaped, arrived in England on 9th ult. on board the Borneo. He was met at the Albert Docks, London, by his wife and son, and left for Leicester. The charge against him was one of fraud in connection with the sale of knitting machines. His appeal was dismissed, but after giving notice of a second appeal he escaped.

W. L. PATTENDEN, } Directors
 J. W. C. BONNAR, }
 O. H. P. HAY,
 Acting Secretary.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the Accounts of Society at the Head Office with the Books and Vouchers in Hongkong, and Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1913. We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the Securities for Investments, the Cash at Bankers and on Mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Society.

Chartered Accountants:—
 A. R. LOWE,
 C. BERNARD BROWN,
 Auditors.
 Hongkong, 20th April, 1914.

Committee and Auditors ... 24,304.74
 By Losses and Claims paid ... 1,721,655.16
 By Balance ... 2,712,076.07
 \$5,016,031.38

Balance Sheet.

ON 31st DECEMBER 1913.

Dr.
 To Capital 12,400 shares of \$250 each—\$3,100,000 upon which \$100 per share called and paid up ... \$1,240,000.00
 By Reserve Fund:—
 Silver ... \$3,000,000.00
 Sterling ... \$135,000
 \$1,393,548.30

\$1,393,548.30

To Reinsurance Fund ... \$215,133.1407
 \$2,220,735.27

To Underwriting Suspense Account \$42,478.16.9 ... 438,491.22
 To Exchange Fluctuation Account ... 273,252.35
 To Investment Fluctuation Account ... 90,890.07
 To Working Account 1912 Balance ... 966,142.11
 To Working Account 1913 balance ... 2,712,076.07
 To Sundry Creditors ... 650,518.47
 \$12,985,453.95

By Cash with Bankers on Current and Deposit Account ... \$682,080.44
 Silver ... \$142,030.56
 Gold ... 1,466,118.96
 By Investments in Gold Securities ... \$393,195.18.11
 4,058,796.86
 By Sundry Debtors including Branch and Agency Balances:—
 Silver ... 543,804.88
 Gold ... 283,642.71
 833,404.95
 5,018,868.11.6

By Mortgages in Hongkong ... \$1,055,000.00
 By Mortgages in Shanghai ... \$977,928.80
 2,032,928.80
 By office Leases 14,436.50
 \$12,985,453.95

Sterling Exchange taken at 1s. 11½d.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BACON & HAM

DO YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR TABLE
 SEND US YOUR ORDERS
 WE STOCK ABSOLUTELY 1ST QUALITY MILD CURED.

AUSTRALIAN BACON

AND

ENGLISH HAMS.

To-day's Advertisement

BOXING THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, April 11th.
 COMMENCING AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

IRON BUX Hongkong	15 ROUNDS. V.	Pte. HUMPHREYS D.C.L.I.
Sapper Richards R.E.	10 ROUNDS. V.	Seaman Wilcox H.M.S. Hampshire.
Sky Kerrison Hongkong	10 ROUNDS. V.	Ex-Sapper Miles
Pte Pillsbury D.C.L.I.	6 ROUNDS. V.	Seaman Ponsford H.M.S. Hampshire.
Pte Higgins D.C.L.I.	6 ROUNDS. V.	Bombr. McArdie R.G.A.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
 Ringside \$5. Other Seats \$3, \$2 and \$1.
 F. E. HALL, Promoter.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

"The Girl on the Film"
 a Great Success.

Another thoroughly modern musical farce—"The Girl on the Film"—was presented to Hongkong playgoers by the Bandmann Opera Company at the Theatre Royal last night. The play has originality and charm, it overflows with mirth and merriment, the interest is always well-sustained, and the whole piece is very admirably staged and dressed. The story is none too convincing. It has to do with the making of a historical film entitled "Napoleon and the Miller's daughter," and the appearance in the cast of Winifred ("Freddie") Fitzgerald, daughter of a General, who has fallen in love with Max Daly, leading spirit of the Vioscope. The latter is unaware of the identity of the girl, who had previously posed as a spirited young lad in order to get the small part of a drummer-boy on the film, but whose opportunity came when the leading actress disappeared just as everything was in readiness for the making of the film. "Freddie", of course plays the miller's daughter and Max Daly has the part of Napoleon, and thus the love interest creeps in. There are the usual complications, of course, but in the end everything straightens itself out in approved stage fashion.

It must be said that the Company made a big hit with the play last night. There was a crowded house, which rang with the constant and hearty laughter of the audience. There was only one drawback, namely the unduly long waits between the acts, which meant that it was early morning before the performance was over. All the members of the Company entered into the spirit of the piece, and it went with a happy swing all the way through. Mr. Alec Worcester was at his level best as Max Daly, while Miss Gladys Stewart made a fascinating "girl on the film". Much of the fun was supplied by Mr. Bobby Roberts and Miss Addie Leonard, the former as general stop-gap and the latter as manageress of the Vioscope. There is great scope in the play for these two, and in no play we have seen do they work together with greater success. Their burlesque of a very strenuous dance is too funny

for words. The dance proper is given by Mr. Olive Leighton and Miss Nellie Lomas, and the way the latter balances with perfect grace on the shoulders of her partner and performs other marvellous feats with perfect rhythm, is really remarkable. One would have liked to have seen Miss Lomas in a bigger part, for she has great personal charm and is one of the daintiest little actresses Hongkong has seen for many a long day. The remaining parts were well filled, especially those in the hands of Miss Irene Raye, Mr. Fred Coyne, Mr. Eric Langham and Mr. Granby.

The play will be repeated to-night.

LAWN TENNIS.

A Surprise in the Championship.

Yesterday evening in the Tennis Tournament arranged by the Hongkong Cricket Club, something in the nature of a complete surprise to tennis players occurred in the result of the game between S. E. Green and A. N. Joseland in the third round of the Championship Singles. Joseland, it will be remembered, went through the competition last year and only failed against the holder Mr. Nisbet, and it was thought that he again would pass through the various rounds to the final this year. Green, however, played a hard game and while not showing such pretty tennis as that of his opponent he succeeded in wearing the loser's defence down and won the three sets.

Further scores in the various competition are as follow:—

Championship singles, third round:—Major Sambourn Palmer w.o. S. E. Green beat A. N. Joseland, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Handicap "A" Class:—T. H. King received a w.o. from A. H. Tomes.

Handicap "B" Class:—D. Clark owes 2/8 beat Bagnall owe 3/8, 3-6, 6-9, 7-9, 6-1.

Doubles Handicap:—Phelps and Stewart owe 15/1 beat Laug and Stokes rec. 15, 6-2, 6-4.

Professional Pairs:—Palmer and White received a walk over from Dodwell and Tomes.

Mixed doubles:—Maitland and Mrs. Giles received a walk over. First Round, Mr. and Mrs. Penman received a walk over. Mr. Nisbet and Mrs. Gedde owe 15/1 beat Mr. Boucher and Mrs. McMan sc. 6-3, 10-8.

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 SMART AND SERVICEABLE

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 LARGE SELECTION OF
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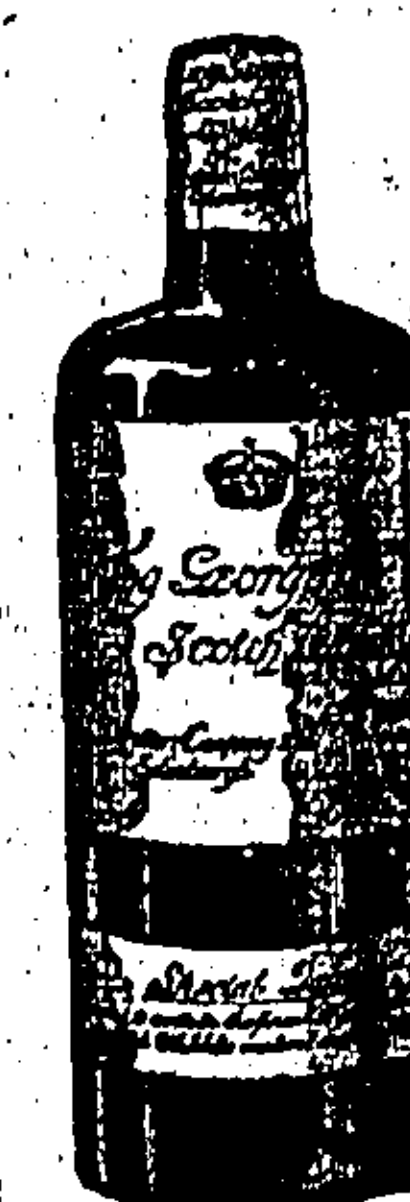
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 LIQUEUR WHISKY THE D.C.L. CO. EDINBURGH.



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From Hongkong	From Quebec
Monteagle Empress of Asia Empress of Japan	8th April. 16th April. 30th April.
	Allan Line Empress of Ireland
	9th May. 28th May.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,525 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

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"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJÍ on 18th April.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBÉ & MOJÍ on 25th April.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 4th April.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, as above on 10th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, Apr. 3rd, 1914.

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Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York. And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.)

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

Hoerde.....21st Apr. Andalusia17th June.
Sambia13th May. C. Ferd. Laeisz12th July.

HOMEWARD.

For Havre & Hamburg:
Alesia.....8th April.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
Bayern.....23rd April.
For M'les, Hamburg & Antwerp:
Belgravia.....1st May.
For Hamburg & Antwerp:
Arabia.....11th May.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg:
Uckermark.....15th May.
For Havre, D'kirk & Hamburg:
Schwarzburg.....19th May.

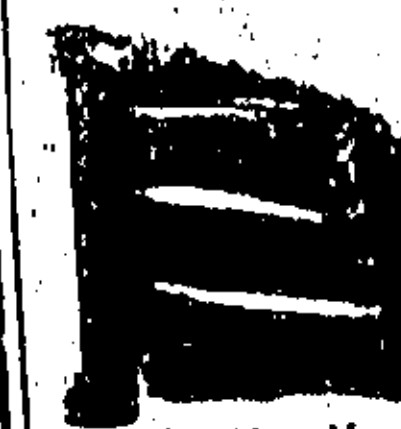
For R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp:
Brigavia.....22nd May.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
Allmark.....1st June.
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
Brasilia.....6th June.
For Havre & Hamburg:
Furst Bulow.....6th June.
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
Wuerttemberg.....21st June.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg:
Segovia.....28th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....		Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000	{ WEDNES, 8th Apr. at 10 a.m. { WEDNES, 22nd Apr. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.....		Awa Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 12,500	{ TUESDAY, 7th Apr. at noon. { TUES, 21st Apr. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....		Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{ WEDNES, 8th Apr. at noon. { WEDNES, 6th May, at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore and Colombo.....		Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida T. 12,500	{ MONDAY, 6th Apr.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.....		Kawachi Maru Capt. Christiansen T. 12,500	{ MONDAY, 6th Apr.
KOBÉ & Yokohama.....		Kaga Maru Cap. Tabusa T. 12,500	{ THURS., 9th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.....		Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	{ WED., 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.
KOBÉ, (direct).....		Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 1,000	{ WEDNESDAY, 12nd Apr.
KOBÉ, (direct).....		Sanuki Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	{ SATURDAY, 11th Apr.

† Cargo only.

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PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

FOR EUROPE.

Kamo Maru 16000 tons sails Wednesday 8th April.
Kashima " 20000 " " " 22nd "

FOR AMERICA.

Awa Maru 12500 tons sails Tuesday 7th April.
Shidzuoka " 12500 " " " 21st "

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

[5] K. MORIMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.....	Yingchow	4th Apr. at m'night
W'WAI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN.....	Huichow	7th Apr. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	7th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	7th Apr. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOW & HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	8th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	9th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.....	Kanchow	11th Apr. at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	14th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidsthips; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chennan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast, schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45: Return \$75.

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Hongkong 4th Apr., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via usual ports of call.)

The S.S. Vladimir, 5,620 R.T., Commander Kamichansky, is expected to arrive here on the 3rd Day of April 1914.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Manalons, 3rd Floor, Rooms No. 12a & 14.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1914.

Tel. No. 1224.



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PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	{ Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th Apr. 4 p.m.
Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	{ Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th Apr. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 1st Apr. 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	SHAI		JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjipanas	JAVA		JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjimahi	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	1st half Apr.
Tjimanoeck	SHAI	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half Apr.
Tjilayong	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half May	SHAI	1st half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

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Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Sat., 4th Apr. (10.30 a.m.)
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Wed., 8th Apr.
Hongkong Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Sat., 23th "
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	from Kobe 11th May.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 19th May.

† Passengers by this steamer may travel per S.S. Hongkong Maru.

via Manila. Omitting Shanghai.

All steamers will be despatched at NOON.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN, PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent!
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th April at 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	4th April.	1st May
Empire	2nd May.	29th May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livings & Co.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOUCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 7th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 10th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Haijing	W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 14th Apr. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 5th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	WEDNES, 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.

General Manager.

BOOK

Shanghai Shipping.

The total tonnage of shipping entered at Shanghai during the quarter ended December 31, 1913 was 3,970 vessels of 2,825,051 tons being an increase of 253 ships and 120,322 tons over the same quarter of the year before, an increase of 591 ships and 386,248 tons over the same quarter of 1911 and an increase of 323 vessels and 231,700 tons over the quarter ended September 30, 1913. The past quarter has thus been the best for shipping for the last three years and the returns have exceeded, by a considerable margin, those of the quarter before.

Of the total entered 68.4 per cent were foreign ocean-going steamers and 10.7 per cent Chinese ocean-going steamers. Foreign river steamers totalled 14.8 per cent and Chinese river steamers 3.5 per cent. In view of the perturbation of Peking at the invasion of the inland trade by foreign tonnage, it is interesting to note that foreign steamers under inland water rules were only 0.8 per cent of the total while Chinese inland waters steamers were 3.5 per cent of the total. In these circumstances it would appear more imperative for the officials to turn their attention to an attempt to foster Chinese tonnage on the river trade where the percentage of Chinese steamers is only 3.5 against 14.8 per cent of foreign tonnage.

Japanese Shipping Subsidies.

The Japanese Government on March 7 introduced into the House of Representatives Bills providing for a renewal of the subsidies to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the term of the present subsidies expiring at the end of this year. In the event of these Bills being passed by the Diet the subsidies will be granted for a period of five years, commencing from next year, on the following scale:—

THE EUROPEAN SERVICE

Yen.
1915 ... 2,003,980
1916 ... 1,912,567
1917 ... 1,920,620
1918 ... 1,850,482
1919 ... 1,729,847

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

Yen.
1915 ... 338,374
1916 ... 338,607
1917 ... 220,214
1918 ... 232,897
1919 ... 250,040

THE SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

Yen.
1915 ... 344,819
1916 ... 334,844
1917 ... 327,400
1918 ... 320,293
1919 ... 304,083

THE NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

Yen.
1915 ... 4,548,025
1916 ... 4,766,928
1917 ... 4,670,926
1918 ... 4,567,987
1919 ... 4,363,280

The fact that the subsidies to the North American services in which are included the San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma lines, are greater than those of other routes, is due to the fact that in view of the opening of the Panama Canal the Government intends to abolish the subsidies to the Seattle and Tacoma lines, and in their place inaugurate a New York line, for which a subsidy will be granted.

Compared with the amounts to be paid during the current fiscal year the above proposals show decreases, in 1915-16, of Yen 1,011,000 for the European service, Yen 255,000 for the South American service, and Yen 159,000 for the Australian service, but an increase of Yen 319,000 for the North American service. A new service to New York via Panama is to be opened and it is said that the present Seattle line will be extended to New York for this purpose with an annual bounty of about 1,800,000 Yen in addition to the present subsidy to the Seattle line; and that the new service will be opened with eight 10,000-ton steamers in the fiscal year 1915-16.

For a good solid meal and Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CARR.

Notices

100-443887-100

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$810 a.	120,000	\$25	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	810	810	{£2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11/13 equal to \$23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$330 a.	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	330	330	\$18 for 1912
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$142 b.	10,000	\$25	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	142	142	{Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$850 a.	12,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	850	850	{Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1911 and Interim of \$30 for 1912
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$210 a.	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	210	205	{Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1911 & Int. of \$3 for 1912
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$145 a.	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	145	145	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$368 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Jan.	354 May	368	368	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$81 b.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June.	7 1/2 Oct.	81	81	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$35 b.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	35	35	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$28 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Aug.	27 April	28 1/2	28 1/2	{Interim of \$1 for half year ending 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$71 b.	{60,000 60,000	{25 25	all	99 April	75 Aug.	70	70	{6 p.c. for year 1912 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	104/-	2,500,000	\$1	all	118/- April	98/6 Oct.	104/-	101/-	{Interim of 1/- making 2/- for 1913 Coupon No. 21.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$49 a.	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	49	49	{£2 on 10,000 shares 1st issue £3 on 10,000 shares 2nd issue \$1 on 10,000 shares 3rd issue for year ending 30/4/13
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$84 b.	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	84	84	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 a.	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	30	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kaitian Mining Admin'tion.	37/6	1,000,000	\$1	all	37/- Dec.	30/- July	39/-	37/6	{Final of 4/- Coupon No. 2 making 8/- for year ending 30/6/13
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	\$35/6 b.	160,000	\$1	all	86/- Feb.	38/- Dec.	36/-	35/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$84 a.	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	85	83	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$70 a.	60,000	\$100	all	90 June	56 Jan.	73 1/2	70	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$74 a.	60,000	\$100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	57 1/2	55	Tls. 3 for 1912
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$100	60,000	\$100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	100	100	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94	25,000	\$100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	125	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$125 b.	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	125	{£7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$112 a.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	112	112	\$3 for year ending 31/12/13
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$8 a.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Sept.	8 Feb.	8	8	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	30	46 Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	\$91 b.	78,000	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	66	66	{Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$66 b.	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	66	66	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.13
Manila M'pole Hotel	\$8 p.	15,000	\$10	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	66	66	5 per cent. for 1910
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$134 b.	20,000	\$50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	135	130	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13.
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$84 b.	150,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 April	7 1/2 Dec.	8 1/2	8 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$121 a.	75,000	\$10	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	12 1/2	12	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	\$191 b.	8,000	\$10	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	91	90	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$118 b.	50,000	\$50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	118	116	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$111 a.	60,000	\$12	all	1 1/2 May	9 April	11 1/2	11 1/2	85 cents for 1912
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.10 a.	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	4.10	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$2 a.	50,000	\$1	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$36 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	6 Jan.	2 1/2 Oct.	36	36	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6 1/2	6 1/2	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	90,000	\$25	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	45	44	\$1.60 per share for 1912
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$195 b.	5,000	\$50	all	200 Jan.	150 Oct.	195	190	\$2 interim for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$22 a.	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2 July	19 Jan.	22 1/2	22	{Interim div. of 1 1/2d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$9/6 a.	325,000	\$5/-	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	8/6	8/3	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$47 1/2 b.	250,000	\$10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	58	44	{80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.13
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 April	9 Sept.	10	10	None
Do (New)	\$93 cts. a.	51,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	93 cts.	93 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines	\$5 a.	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 a.	—	—	all	10	—	5	5	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papiers	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
teries du Tonkin	\$135	13,700	\$20	all	—	—	135	135	No dividend this year.
Shanghai Sumatras	\$4 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	4 1/2	4 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 31.5.12
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$20 a.	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/2 May	13 1/2 Feb.	20	20	{£1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$7.30 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 May	6 1/2 Jan.	7.80	7 1/2	60 cts. year 1912
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$8 1/2 b.	5,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
William Powell, Limited.	\$21 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	21	21	None
S. C. Morning Post	\$21 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	21	21	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers, 6, Des Vaux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report, dated April 4, state:—
Owing to the continued interest taken in Langkats, our local stocks have been more or less neglected during the week.
Bar Silver is 27d. per oz. for ready and 27d. per oz. for forward delivery, market steady.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11.3/16 T. T.
Para Rubber is quoted from London at 2/11 1/2 per lb. and the market for shares quiet.
Banks.—Business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at \$810, at which rate they close steady. London quotes \$810/10.
Marine Insurances.—Unions are on offer at \$845, without leading to business. Cantons can be obtained at \$330. North China has buyers at Tls. 142. Yangtze have been done at \$210.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires have sellers at \$145. Hongkong Fires changed hands at \$368, and close with further buyers.
Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at \$25 1/2. Douglases are weak with sellers at \$35. Star Ferries have been booked at \$49 and more shares are obtainable. Indo-China have been placed at \$70 and close with sellers at \$71. Shell Transport are firmer at 103 1/2. London quotes 105/- middle prices.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were booked in fair quantities at \$70 for April and there are further sellers at \$70 cash. Kowloon Wharves can be obtained at \$84. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 57 1/2. In the north, Hong-kew Wharves are unaltered at Tls. 100.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are offering at \$112. Humphreys Estates have sellers at \$8. Kowloon Lands are firm at \$44 and West Point at \$86. Hongkong Hotels were booked at \$124 and \$125, closing steady at the latter rate. Shanghai Lands have buyers at Tls. 101.

Refineries.—China Sugars have buyers at \$84. Luzons are neglected at \$28.
Mining.—Tronohs are firm with buyers at 35/8. Rauba continue in demand at \$3 and possibly a higher rate would be paid. The output for the past four weeks is 1,078 ozs of gold. Langkats have again been the medium of a considerable business at various rates between Tls. 58 and Tls. 44 cash. The market suddenly declined owing to "Bear" operations immediately after the General Meeting held on 31st ult. At the close Shanghai quotes Tls 47 1/2 buyers cash. Tls. 49 1/2 buyers June. The output for the month of March was 9,704 tons. Railways are quoted 37/6 middle price. Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$82. Ewos have buyers at Tls. 134. Shang-hai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 117. Lan Kung Mow are Tls. 91 sellers. Kung Yik have changed hands at Tls. 12 and Tls. 12 1/2, closing steady at the latter rate.

Miscellaneous.—There are sellers of China Borneo at \$11 1/2, China Providents at \$81, Electric at \$44 1/2, Ropes at \$22 and dividend Union Waterboats at \$20, China Light and Powers at \$4.10, Wm Powells at \$8 1/2 and Low Level Trams at \$8/6. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$36, Green Island Cements at \$5 1/2 after sales, Peak Trams (old) at \$10, 100s at \$195, South China Morning Post at \$21, Steam Laundries at \$4 1/2 and A. S. Watsons at \$7.80 after sales.
Quotations received from London by cable to-day:—
Banks \$810/10—Middle price
Indos 145/-
Shells 105/-
Tronohs 36/8
Trams 8/3
Eastern Internationals 13/9

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
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9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
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7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
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7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6.00 P.M. to 7.0

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

PREMIER'S SPEECHES.

THREE ORATIONS.

Router's Service To The "Telegraph".
London, Received April 4.

Replying to addresses, Mr. Asquith in a speech at Warwick said he was glad that if Liberals were sympathetic to certain susceptibilities and simultaneously determined to pursue a just Liberal policy, they would see a satisfactory solution to the Irish question.

In a speech at Edinburgh he stated that if his opponents thought that either hope or fear from their intentions would affect him, it was high time they disabused themselves of the idea. In a speech at Kilmarnock he said he was glad to be in East Fife again. Fife had never been represented by a Tory and would not be now.

The Premier did not speak at Capar, from which place he was expected to have been.

New Appointment.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Douglas has been appointed to succeed Field Marshal Sir John French.

OBITUARY.

SIR HUBERT JERNINGHAM.

London, Received April 4.

The death is announced of Sir Hubert B. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago.

ESPIONAGE.

GOULD SENTENCED.

London, Received April 4.

Frederick Gould, who with his wife was charged with espionage (the evidence showing that the woman was arrested in Charing Cross, en route for Ostend with naval documents in her possession) has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

The charge against the woman was withdrawn.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—6th Sunday in Lent: April 6th, 1914. Holy Communion 8.05 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m. (Full Choir). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Stanley; Psalms, Barnby, Goss and Foster; Benedictus, Wood in D.; Beethoven (18th morning); Anthem, "There is a green hill." Gounod; Holy Communion 11.45 a.m.; Kyrie, Morbeck in F.; Hymns, 99, 108; Evening—5.45 p.m.; Responses, Psalms, Macfarren, Hopkins and Macfarren; Magnificat, Battisill; Nunc Dimittis Tallis (2nd morning); Hymns, 99, 105, 107.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—5th Sunday in Lent: April 5th, 1914. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at Morning Service. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Russell, 3rd Day; Psalms, As set; Deum, Blissett; Jubilate, Hayes; Hymns, 180, 289 and 448; Kyrie, Varley, Roberts. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 23 (Tune 12 A and M); Responses, Psalms, As set; Magnificat; Good enough (2nd evening); Nunc Dimittis, Foster (8th evening); Hymns 181, 243 (Tune 277 A and M) and 13, Versor Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, April 5th. Morning Service at 10.30 a.m., Hymns, 242, 67, and 25. Evening Service at 6 p.m., Hymns 361, 64, 176, and 70. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

DAY BY DAY.

Architects.

A list of authorised architects appears in the Gazette.

Auditors.

Mr. H. Payne of Tientsin and Mr. C. Friesen of Shanghai are gazetted as qualified auditors under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance.

Acting Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Horsford Kemp to act as Attorney General during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. John Alexander Strachey Bucknill, K.C., with effect from March 29, 1914.

Dismissed.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that Mr. Alim Khan, formerly Clerk in the Registry of the Supreme Court, has, by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been dismissed from the Government Service, with effect from January 29, 1914.

Warning.

The Registrar of Companies having reasonable cause to believe that the British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China, Limited, is keeping in a place where it transacts business outside the Colony a register of members without having a valid licence under the Companies Ordinance, 1911, gives notice, under section 39 of the said Ordinance, that at the expiration of two months from the date hereof the name of the said company will, unless cause to the contrary be shown, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

HOME FOOTBALL.

The Latest League Results.

The results of the matches played on March 14 are:—

First League.

Oldham, 3, Middlesbrough 0.
Sunderland 2, Spurs 0.
Chelsea 2, Sheffield United 0.
Bolton 3, Derby County 1.
Aston Villa 6, Manchester United 0.

West Bromwich 2, Bradford City 1.

Everton 0, Blackburn Rovers 0.

Burnley 5, Liverpool 3.

Sheffield Wednesday 2, Manchester 0.

Preston 4, Newcastle United 1.

Second League.

Notts County 4, Leicester Fosse 1.

Arsenal 2, Fulham 0.

Orient 1, Bury 0.

Grimsby 3, Notts Forest 0.

Bradford 1, Wolverhampton 0.

Leeds City 5, Huddersfield 1.

Glossop 0, Barnsley 1.

Birmingham 0, Blackpool 0.

Bristol City 4, Lincoln City 1.

Stockport County 2, Hull City 1.

Southern League.

Portsmouth 1, Millwall 0.

Northampton 1, Swindon 0.

Norwich 5, Merthyr 2.

Crystal Palace 0, Southampton 0.

Southend 2, Oxford 1.

Brighton 2, Exeter 1.

Gillingham 3, Bristol Rovers 0.

Coventry 1, Plymouth 1.

W. Ham 1, Watford 0 (match abandoned).

Reading 0, Queen's Park 0 (Abandoned).

Rugby.

Wales 11pts, Ireland 3pts.

Birkenhead Park 23pts, Liverpool 0.

O.B. 3.

Harlequins 13pts, O.M.T.s 3.

Blackheath 18pts, Old Leysians 0.

London Scottish 17pts, United Services 8.

Gloucester 8pts, Leicester 3.

Northampton 0, Richmond 0.

Bath 3pts, Dayon Albion 3.

Hockey.

Cambridge University 5, The

resulted.

Burnley 2, Sunderland 1.

Sheffield United 0, Manchester City 0, after extra time.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Chinese Family at Variance.

The judgment was given in the case of the Ho Chin Lam, alias Ho Yin-keung, plaintiff-appellant, and Ho Sau-lam, alias Ho Ngok-lan, defendant-appellee, that the judgment given by his Honour the Chief Justice, on the trial of the action, dated 18th October, in favour of the plaintiff, and the judgment (if any) signed pursuant thereto, be set aside, and judgment be entered for the defendant with costs. Or, alternatively, that a new trial be had between the parties before a judge and jury, the costs of the former trial to abide the event, and for an order that the plaintiff pay to the defendant the costs of and occasioned by this appeal, for such further or other order as the Court may think fit. The grounds of the application were:—(1) That his Honour the Chief Justice, decided wrongly and against the weight of evidence; (2) That the plaintiff did not retire from the partnership, the subject matter of the action, in 1902 (b) That there was an unadmitted and agreed account in 1904; (3) That therefore his Honour the Chief Justice decided wrongly, and that the plaintiff's claim was not barred by the Statute of Limitations; (4) That his Honour the Chief Justice wrongly decided, and against the weight of evidence, and notwithstanding that no such case was pleaded by the plaintiff; (5) That there was a condition precedent to the plaintiff's retirement in 1902, which was not performed.

The original action was a claim by plaintiff as partner in the Po Cheung firm of Canton and the Wo Kee firm of Hongkong, against the defendant for dissolution of the partnership entered into by an agreement; the appointment of a Receiver of partnership property; taking of the partnership accounts; and an injunction to restrain the defendant, Ho Sau-lam, from converting the Po Cheung firm into a trading house, or in any way interfering with the structure thereof, and to restrain him from interfering in any way with the partnership assets.

Mr. E. L. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the appellant, and Mr. Eldon Poter, along with Mr. F. O. Jenkins (instructed by Mr. O. O. Kong Sing and Mr. Leo d'Almada Castro) appeared for the respondent.

The President in the course of his judgment stated that this was an appeal from a judgment of the Chief Justice sitting without a jury, in a case in which almost entirely facts were in issue. The plaintiff claimed the dissolution of partnership and an account, the defendant pleaded that the partnership was dissolved in 1902, and that accounts were agreed in 1904, and the Statute of Limitations. Those defences were in issue, and the issues were plainly of fact, and he was not going to decide on the facts.

The learned judge found both issues in the plaintiff's favour, and in doing so fully recognized that he was rejecting the testimony of the defendant and of the witnesses Mak Wen-hing and Tong Chek-chun. The view he took of the evidence on the first point was not the same as that of the learned judge, and he hesitated long before venturing to disagree with him, and he was a member of the more of that court, and having heard the arguments in appeal and

BOXING.

Another Tournament Next Week.

Up to the present there has been no success in the way of arranging a meeting between Iron Bux and Stoker Perkins despite the fact that a very substantial purse, as far as purses go in the Far East, has been put up for such an event and on terms which should not be objected to by either man if he is willing to try conclusions. For Bux we must say that he has exhibited an unmistakable willingness to meet Perkins, while the latter has not shown the eagerness which those who like his style in the ring would have expected. Mr. Hall has arranged for Pte. Humphries to meet Bux and a good fight is promised though Bux should prove to be the superior man. There is a good bill, but we are not prepared to deal with the other fights until we have more information regarding the condition of contestants. The Kerrison-Miles fight is one that can be made a good one or otherwise.

knowing the doubts of the other members of the court he was still of opinion that the plaintiff should be substantially believed in the evidence he had given. Did the matter rest there he would have had little difficulty in refusing to interfere, but there were considerations in this case in which his Honour the President's opinion distinguished itself substantially from the case of Kheo Sit-ho v. Lam Tim-long 1912 A.C. 323. The Chief Justice himself had confessed that he had not reached his conclusions without doubt, and there were important points in the construction of the partnership agreement and certain letters which were much relied on, which he thought should be construed in a way different to that in which they were construed in the court below. Another point was that although the oral evidence of the defendant and his witnesses had been rejected the learned judge did not express himself dissatisfied with their demeanour, but accepted the plaintiff's story, basing himself, at all events to some extent on the documents. These consisted of the "partnership" or as he preferred to call it the "family" agreement, four letters and certain accounts.

The learned President then dealt with the facts of the case. Concluding the President said he had dealt with the letters very fully and he would not repeat himself, further than to say that they were explanations called for under particular circumstances and did not in his opinion acknowledge a liability to furnish an account beyond those already rendered. There was an offer of inspection that was not an acknowledgment which implied a promise to pay. For these reasons he thought that the appeal should be allowed, and judgment entered for the defendant with costs there and below.

Sir William Ross Davies in the course of his judgment said it was true that the conclusions at which he has arrived in the court below were not as he then stated, reached without doubt and he was endeavouring to approach the arguments on appeal from that standpoint. The result, he was enforced to say, had been to confirm in material particulars in his judgment in the court below. He thought that the President was under some misconception when he stated that although the oral evidence of the defendant and his witnesses had been rejected the learned judge did not express himself dissatisfied with their demeanour. At the same time he was a member of the more of that court, and having heard the arguments in appeal and

There was much in the evidence

which he arrived at the trial. The President Judge said that in his opinion this appeal should be allowed. He was fully sensible of the weight which must be given to the opinion of the trial judge who saw the witnesses and heard the evidence, especially important was this when there was a serious conflict of evidence on material points; and all the more when the evidence was

There was much in the evidence

COMPANY MEETING.

William Powell, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. William Powell Ltd. was held this noon at the offices of the company, Mr. H. J. Godge presiding. There were also present Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, H. O. Holt, E. Mauricio, and F. T. Chapple, managing director.

The managing director read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—This meeting has been called for the purpose of asking your sanction to an increase of capital. We find this necessary on account of the continued increase in our business, and the consequent heavy stock of goods we must carry to meet same.

The present position of the Company is very satisfactory, our turnover for the nine months to March 31st last being considerably in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

With these few remarks I beg to propose the following resolution:—

That the Capital of William Powell, Limited, be increased from \$105,000 to \$147,000 by the creation of 6,000 additional ordinary shares of \$7 each ranking for dividend as from the 1st day of January, 1914, and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in the Company.

That the said 6,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at par to the members of the Company, in the proportion of two new shares for every five old shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each new share taken up shall be paid to the Company on the acceptance of the offer and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer is not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company. Will somebody kindly second that?

Mr. Mauricio:—I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Mauricio the resolution which I have just read to you, be passed as an extraordinary resolution. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Those against—Carried unanimously. Gentlemen: the above resolution having been passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted to a confirmatory meeting to be held on Saturday April 25, 1914, at noon. Would anybody like to ask any questions? That is all gentlemen; thank you for your attendance.

In cross-examination of the defendant, on the accounts which I did not regard as satisfactory and I have already dealt with his evidence on the point of the family property, and there was also much in the evidence of Mak Wen-hing to show that his attitude was far from impartial. At page 11 I stated that the defendant's explanation as to the times in the Young Chung Tong account did not appear to me to be satisfactory.

He adhered to the conclusion which he arrived at at the trial.

The President Judge said that in his opinion this appeal should be allowed. He was fully sensible of the weight which must be given to the opinion of the trial judge who saw the witnesses and heard the evidence, especially important was this when there was a serious conflict of evidence on material points; and all the more when the evidence was

There was much in the evidence

BILLIARDS.

Second Round of the Soldiers' Club Tournament.

The second round of the competition in the Soldiers' Club Billiards Tournament started last evening, when the Police and Wardens met the 37th R.G.A. and obtained the small lead of 11 points. As is indicated by the margin play ruled very even, the honours of the games being equally shared. The scores were:—

POLICE AND WARDENS.
Warper Field ... 250
Wardner Gipsen ... 233

37TH CO. R.G.A.
Ganner Williams ... 222
Bom. Barker ... 250

272

LAUNCH OF THE TUNG WO.

New Indo-China S.N. Steamer.

A very successful launch took place on March 28 from the yard of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., of a steel twin-screw steamer, built to the order of the Indo-China S.N. Co.

The Tung Wo is built both for carrying passengers and cargo on the Upper Yangtze, and measures 242ft. 6in. long, 40ft. moulded breadth and 10ft. moulded depth. European and Chinese saloons and the usual stateroom accommodation for twelve Europeans and twenty Chinese, having all the latest furniture and fittings for the comfort of the passengers, are fitted on the saloon deck, and on the main deck is accommodation for twenty-four second class and 180 third class Chinese passengers. The office accommodation is large, roomy, and nicely fitted up, and the crew's compartment is in keeping with this class of vessel. The ship has electric light and fans installed, steam steering gear, steam windless and capstan at forward end and steam capstan at after end, and the propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple expansion engines with independent condensers and pumps, filters and feed heaters. The steam is generated in a large multitubular cylindrical boiler, fitted with forced draft. All the machinery and boilers are as usual in steamers built by the Dock Co., being made in the company's own workshops.

The vessel is principally required to carry as much cargo as possible on light draft and has been designed to carry 1,000 tons cargo in 8ft. draft. She is much the same size but larger than the Kian and Siang Tan built by the same builders for the China Navigation Co. a few years ago. The order was given for the Tung Wo on September 10 last year, and the contract time to complete was nine months, so the vessel is well within her time. This result is due in a great measure to the resources of the Dock Co., and the large stock of building material always carried by them. A few weeks should see the vessel ready for her official trials.

Chinese and the value of the testimony depended largely on the demeanour of the witness who gave it. But even in cases of that sort it often happened that a judge was unable to come any decided opinion on the issue upon the oral evidence alone. He thought that the appeal should succeed with costs for appellants there and below, said his Lordship after dealing at great length with the facts of the case.

Mr. Potter asked for a stay for fourteen days and this was granted.

WORKSHOP MEASUREMENTS.

Interesting Lecture at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

An interesting lecture on "Workshop Measurements" by Mr. E. J. Surman, B.Sc., Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Hongkong University, was delivered last night in the Reading Room of the Institution.

Mr. Surman had on view various types of gauges used in high class repetition work, and a number of large scale diagrams were also exhibited in order to illustrate the various points of the lecture, which was followed with keen interest throughout. Engineer Commander G. W. Roozee, R.N., occupied the chair and introduced the subject and the lecturer in a few well-chosen and concise remarks.

Mr. Surman, in the course of his lecture, said it was recognised nowadays that for commercial success it is necessary that parts of machinery shall be made interchangeable, that is to say it should be possible to dismantle any number of complete machines, mix the parts up and assemble the same number of complete machines again with components selected haphazard. That the policy of working to such fine limits is a sound one and pays in the long run is shown by the fact that this absolute interchangeability has been obtained by the makers of the cheapest motor-cars in the United States. These cars have been able to produce the cheapest article only by investing in the most expensive types of automatic machinery and in the most elaborate system of gauges. At the same time in fairness to other manufacturers it must be admitted that the low-priced article is obtained by some methods which are nasty as well as cheap. For instance on one car it is impossible to take down the cam shaft because the bearings are not split. The method of erection is to locate the cam shaft in a hole and then pour white metal round it in the bearing housings. The shaft beds in automatically. It cannot be said that it is necessary to work to limits to obtain a good running job, for a trained mechanic can obtain the best possible fit of the most suitable kind by the adjustment of the components, but no two workers will with their own unaided judgment obtain the same result. If the job is a shaft and bearing, one man will make the shaft a shade bigger and the bearing a shade bigger than another man or vice versa. Thus the two jobs will not be interchangeable though each may run well. In repair work interchangeability is a great advantage, for spare parts can be sent to a distance and put in without any special fitting being necessary.

The lecturer went on to deal with his subject in a highly technical manner, touching the use of measuring tools and micrometer callipers and dealing with errors in workmanship, the basis of a system of limits, forms of gauges, etc. He concluded by stating that the advantage of working with limit gauges on repetition work is self-evident. Only by such a system can interchangeability be attained.

The following gentlemen took part in the discussion which ensued:—Eng. Commander Roozee, Professor O. A. M. Smith, Messrs. W. Badger, W. O. Shing, H. T. Richardson and W. J. Stokes; and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Surman.

Fond and Drugs.

During the quarter ended March 31, six samples of beer and eight of milk were analysed by the Government analyst. All were genuine save two of milk.

THE OIL CONCESSION.

Official Reply to Mr. Tim Healy's Question.

Mr. Tim Healy asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons on March 9 the following questions regarding concessions in China to the Standard Oil Company:— "Whether the Chinese Government has granted concessions for oil to the Standard Oil Company, and, if so, what is their nature and extent; do they affect the Province of Szechuan; whether His Majesty's Government will impress upon the Chinese Government that Article 9 of the 1912 Mackay Treaty should be carried into practicable and workable effect at once; whether, recently, agreements giving concessions to Belgian, French, Japanese, American, and Russian syndicates have been entered into or granted for working oil, iron, and coal fields in China; whether concessions of a similar nature have been granted to other nationalities; whether the British Minister completed on February 24 important conversations with the Chinese Government to the effect that China realises the predominance of England in the Yangtze Valley; and, if so, will His Majesty's Government give its support and assistance for the working of the mines and industries covered by the charter granted as to the Province of Szechuan, the most important province in the Yangtze Valley, in preference to securing compensation from the Chinese Government in respect of the attempted cancellation of the charter?"

Mr. Acland, who replied, said: According to the information of His Majesty's Government, the answer to the first question is in the affirmative, the concession embracing the province of Shensi and the districts of Chienchong in Chihli. So far as His Majesty's Government are aware, the concession does not affect the province of Szechuan. With regard to the third question, His Majesty's Government during the last 11 years have taken every opportunity, and will continue to do so, of impressing upon the Chinese authorities the necessity, in the interests of China herself, of developing the mineral resources of the country, in accordance with the provisions of the Mackay Treaty. With regard to the fourth and fifth questions, His Majesty's Government has no knowledge of concessions having been granted except to the Standard Oil Company, as already mentioned. With regard to the sixth part of the question, His Majesty's Government, having had under their consideration the question of railway and industrial development in the Yangtze Valley, and the claims to which our predominant commercial and economic interests in that region entitle us, a communication to this effect has been made to the Chinese Government. As regards the last part of the question, His Majesty's Government are awaiting a communication from the Chinese Government as to whether they will make a fresh offer of compensation for the cancellation of the Szechuan concession. If an arrangement can be made with the Chinese Government for a modification of the original contract or its exchange for another contract, His Majesty's Government would see no objection to such an arrangement being made, instead of the claim of compensation being pressed.

Britain and Germany.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies appears in the Hongkong Government Gazette. It says:— "With reference to Mr. Lytton's circular despatch of the 9th of January, 1904, I have the honour to inform you that the provisions of the German Law authorising the grant of most favoured nation treatment to the British Empire, which have from time to time been prolonged beyond 31st December, 1905, have now by a Law dated 31st December, 1913, and notification of the Imperial Chancellor dated 19th December, 1913, been extended until 31st December 1915.

PEAK "TIGER" FILM.

We learn that the Variety Film Exchange Co., of 34, Nathan Road, Kowloon, is arranging to produce a comic film based on the escapades of the Peak "tiger."

The story has been partially constructed, and the scene will be laid on the Peak, the "tiger" to be a man made up for the purpose.

The Company will be glad to receive any ideas which would be likely to add to the interest or humour of the film, which will later be shown to the public at Kowloon.

GOLF.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club Fan Ling Competitions for March resulted:—

RUNNING-POOL.	
R. F. Hall	93-20-73
H. J. Jones	99-24-76
T. A. Loughlin	99-24-75
A. M. Thomson	92-16-76
H. E. Sandford	87-9-78
F. Bavington	84-16-78
A. Ritchie	85-6-79
B. Johnson	87-8-79
A. C. E. Elborough	80-10-79
C. A. Peel	93-14-79
U. A. Tomes	93-14-79
A. Temperley	90-10-80
F. G. Walker	95-14-81
C. J. Riley	120-20-82
R. E. Lindsell	93-6-87
G. Hastings	112-13-99

RAILWAY POLICY IN CHINA.

"Manufacture" writes to the Times in reference to the recent communications on Railway policy in China, by the Peking correspondent of the Times thus:—

I have just received a letter from an Englishman who is at the head of one of the large Government establishments in China, and who is in the service of the Chinese Government. The establishment in question has always employed British subjects and British material, but the latter has now been displaced by Continental material. How this was done will be seen from the following extract from my correspondent's letter:—

"The company have now to get all orders from the Chinese Government, even for tool steel. . . . put through a loan for them, and one of the conditions was that 10 per cent. of the value of the loan was to be in orders for tool steel each year. We have to buy 10 cwt. only per annum, as I would not agree to more. I saw . . . in Peking, and discussed the matter with him, and I congratulate myself with having got off with only 10 cwt." It is a pretty state of affairs when a loan agreement is so all embracing as to include even the tool steel used in an arsenal. Now, the tool steel used generally in the Chinese arsenals and in the particular establishment controlled by my correspondent has been supplied for the past 30 years at least by leading Sheffield firms without any complaints as to quality, but they have all been displaced by Continental steel manufacturers (not German or French) who have received that financial backing which is not available to our manufacturer. In every Continental loan agreement provision is made for the supply of all material by the lending country, but no such stipulation is made in British loan agreements. The result is that, while we are debarrd from competing for orders for railways and other works financed by Continental capital, we have to compete with Continental manufacturers in cases where we supply the capital. If it would serve any good purpose I shall be pleased to place at the disposal of responsible persons the names and other particulars omitted in the above extract.

Messrs. Pauling and Co. write that a wrong impression is created when it is stated that "success may be said to have been obtained in spite of the British Government, rather than in consequence of its support." In this instance they received the full support of His Majesty's Government in getting the contract for the Shai-Singyifu Railway signed by the Chinese.

VON DIEDERICH'S THREAT.

German Admiral's Admission in Dewey Controversy.

Baden-Baden, Germany, February 25.—Admiral Von Diederichs himself admitted he informed the British naval commander in Manila Bay at the time of the Spanish-American war that he would shoot any American officer who attempted to board a German warship "to make inquiry and establish her identity," in carrying out the orders of Admiral Dewey.

This admission was made today in the course of a further narrative of events given to the correspondent of the Associated Press.

The dispute between the German Admiral and Admiral Dewey arose over the visiting between the vessels of the various Powers which, according to Admiral Diederichs, was quite promiscuous. He admitted there was a certain justice in Admiral Dewey's complaint as to the German ships being constantly in the move, although this was necessary and in no way meant to be unfriendly. The bulk of the German squadron was about to be withdrawn, said the German commander, when the conflict arose over the right of visitation, and he then decided to retain his whole force there.

Admiral von Diederichs blamed Admiral Dewey for the clash, and intimated that it would never have arisen if the American commander had protested officially about two "trivial incidents." These included the firing of shots by the Americans in order to stop two German pinnaces. One of them was passing the American vessels, and was held up because her flag was not showing plainly, and the other was approaching the Olympia at night with a message, and was not promptly identified.

The German Admiral felt that Admiral Dewey's action was decidedly unfriendly. He sent his flag lieutenant, von Hintze, to make a formal protest against the action of the McCallough in halting the German cruiser Irene in order to learn her identity. This, said the German Admiral, was the incident incorrectly attributed to the Corman by Admiral Dewey.

The American Admiral retaliated with an announcement that no ship, commercial or naval, would be allowed to pass his line. He then announced his intention of sending an officer on board every warship arriving in the bay, "to make inquiry and to establish her identity."

The word "inquiry" apparently aroused the ire of the German Admiral, who identified it even today with a claim to the right to cross-examine any German commander.

Admiral von Diederichs says he discussed the situation with the British commander and told him that he would shoot any officer attempting to carry out this order of Admiral Dewey.

A substantial victory for the Germans was claimed by Admiral von Diederichs in the final settlement, by which any arriving warship was to report itself to the American commander and afterward required only to show its flag. According to the Admiral, his call on the Spanish authorities was justified by the fact that no blockade had been formally proclaimed.

Before leaving Manila Admiral von Diederichs and Admiral Dewey exchanged presents and cordial letters, "burying" the hatchet, and blaming the newspapers for the friction. Admiral von Diederichs said he had hoped the affair had been forgotten, and Admiral Dewey's action in reviving the controversy in an erroneous statement was a matter of surprise and regret to him.—Evening Post.

To-day's Advertisement

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOVAT," having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers. Hongkong, 4th April, 1914.



No need to wrap up against

SORE THROAT

if you suck Formamint Tablets.

Sore Throat is not due to cold or damp, but to germs.

Formamint kills these germs in the mouth and throat. Therefore it both cures and prevents Sore Throat, etc.

Lord Glantworth writes: "I have been using Wulfin's Formamint for Sore Throat with the most satisfactory results."

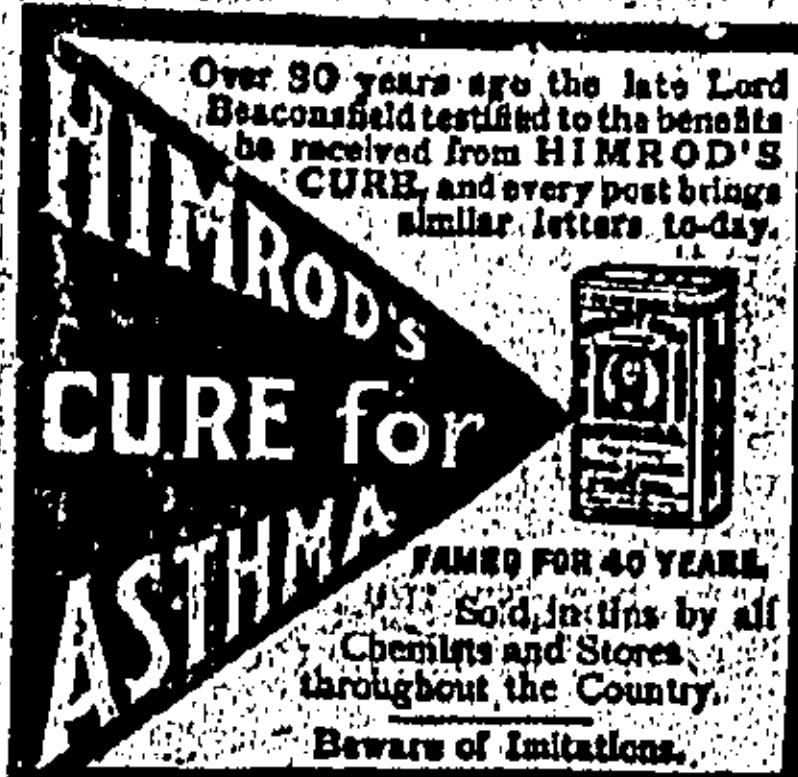
Wulfin's FORMAMINT Tablets

also prevent infectious diseases like Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles. They are absolutely harmless, even to young children.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells writes: "The value of Formamint as a remedy and preventive is appreciated in this house."

Write to-day for Free Booklet.

Formamint is sold by all Chemists in bottles of fifty tablets. Buy a bottle to-day, and always carry it with you for immediate use when you are exposed to infection. Send a postcard, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulfin and Co., 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai; who will send you an interesting Booklet which fully explains the nature and uses of Formamint, and contains much valuable information.



FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRON S.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	12	2,000	Comdr. A. Cochrane	Hongkong
Admiralty	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. V. K. Brandon	Yangtze
Bentham	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hongkong
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Shanghai
Chelmer	Water tank and tug	890	—	300	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Chelmer	T. B. Destroyer	580	—	7,550	Lt.-Com. H. T.	England
Chelmer	British sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Penang
Hampshire	1st class cruiser	10,850	10	20,500	Capt. H. W. Grant	Weihaiwei
Ged	Torpedo boat destroyer	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. G. A.	Mulook
Kinsha	River gunboat	618	4	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Yangtze
Kennett	Torpedo boat destroyer	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. B. J. Lam	Whatsan
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,040	—	—	Lt.-Com. C. J. J. Gibson	Lebanon
Minotaur	1st class cruiser	14,800	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Weihaiwei
Neosho	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	Hongkong
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	12	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Shanghai
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Rubble	Torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	R. W. Wilkinson	Weihaiwei
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. Oromie	Canton
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton	West River
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Tad	Torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	6,000	Gunner W. H. Ryder	Hongkong
Tad	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Hon. G. S. Stoddard	Yangtze
Thistle	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cotrell	Yangtze
Triumph	—	11,975	—	12,500	Capt. P. Sarsfield	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving Ship	—	—	—	Comdr. A. G. S. Sarsfield	Hongkong
Jisk	Torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. A. Hall	Weihaiwei
Welland	Torpedo boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Com. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Whiting	Torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	5,900	Lt.-Com. R. Neville	Weihaiwei
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. J. C. Borrett	Yangtze
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze
O. 36	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Pops	Hongkong
O. 37	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. McGillivray	Hongkong
O. 38	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. J. G. James	Hongkong
T.B. 635	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Handley	West River
T.B. 636	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. T. Barton	Hongkong
T.B. 637	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Nicol	Hongkong
T.B. 638	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour	Hongkong

* Flagship of Admiral Jerram, K.O.B., C.V.O., O.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON NORTH CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

French.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos	Shanghai
Kleiser	Armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	Capt. Gourds	Hongkong
Uedee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Col. de	Tungku
Dordet de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy	Tungku
Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloc	Colloc	—	—	—	Comdr. de Kerillis	Commander-in-Chief of the French China Station
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolu	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolu	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Froude	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
Therville	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigat Rouisen	Hongkong
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Jarquessac	Saigon
Monsieur	Destroyer	307	8	300	Comdr. de Jarquessac	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Voisin	Saigon

* Flagship of Commandeur Bouicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

German.

Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Muller	Tsingtau
Goeben	Armoured cruiser	11,800	36	26,000	Captain Braunschweig	Tsingtau
Itzehoe	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Sachse	Canton
Leipzig	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Luring	Shanghai
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Haun	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Thierichen	Hankow
Nurnberg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. v. Schonburg	Tsingtau
Witt	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Fritze	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. F. Schultz	Tsingtau
Witt	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lt. Brunner	Tsingtau
Witt	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Obt. z. S. v. Manberg	Tsingtau
Witt	Gunboat	800	10	1,350	Comdr. Uecker	Tsingtau
Witt	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. v. Moller	Canton
Witt	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obt. z. S. Dressler	Yangtze

Portuguese.

Ademastor	Cruiser	1,757	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Hongkong
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhães	Goa, India

UNITED STATES VESSELS.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign G. Bradford	Osgite
A-4	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. R. Mann	"
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign H. L. Rahel Daffer	"
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign R. L. Wood	"
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Canton
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. A. Spruance	Cavite
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. J. Keller	"
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign W. L. Beck	Canton
Challenger	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. J. O. Gearing	Cavite
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. J. V. Chase	Canton
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. V. K. Colman	Cavite
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. E. Darr	"
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	800	Lt. Com. V. S. Cannon	Shanghai
Holena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,888	Com. G. R. Merrill	Shanghai
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	6	1,100	Lieut. V. R. Howe	Cavite
Monadnock	Monitor	3,990	6	3,000	Lt. Y. Borsoluchi	Olongap
Montrose	Monitor	4,084	4	5,277	—	"
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	—	Ensign P. J. Peyton	Olongap
Piscataqua	Sea going tug	854	2	1,600	—	"
Pompey	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	—	"
Samar	River boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. J. W. C. Isa	Canton
Wilmington	Cruiser	—	—	—	Com. P. Rabin	Hongkong
Saratoga	Flagship	—	—	—	J. H. Dayton	Shanghai
Easton	Cruiser	—	—	—	Comdr. H. Leigh	"
Bainbow	—	—	—	—	Lt. G. W. Hains	"